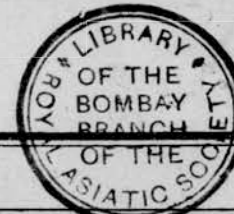


INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXII NO. 204

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1934

TWELVE PAGES

Frontier Gandhi & Brother Released At Last!

But Banned From Home Still Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Rushes To See Mahatma

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

A telephonic message received at the Calcutta office of the "United Press" from Hazaribagh says that Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan, better known as the Frontier Gandhi, and his elder brother Dr. Khan Sahib, who had so long been detained under the Frontier Regulations in Hazaribagh Central Jail, were released this afternoon at 4-30.

LEAVING FOR BOMBAY

They have been directed not to proceed to the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces. They are putting up now with Srimati Saraswati Devi, a prominent Congress worker of this place. They propose to leave for Bombay to-morrow to meet Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—United Press.

A. P. VERSION OF RELEASE

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Red Shirt Leader and his brother were released from Hazaribagh jail to-day on condition that they should not enter the Northwest Frontier Province or the Punjab.—A. P.

STORY OF ARREST RECALLED

The incidents leading to the arrest, under Regulation III of 1818 of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his brother, Dr. Khan Sahib may be summarised as follows:—

On March 17, 1931, the Pact known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed by which the Congress agreed to withdraw the Civil Disobedience Campaign and the Government to withdraw the Ordinances and release political prisoners.

In the month of April, the Indian National Congress met at Karachi and Mahatma Gandhi was appointed the sole representative of the Congress at the 2nd Round Table Conference.

Then followed haggling negotiations about the fulfilment of certain undertakings by the Government, on the fulfilment of which depended the peaceful relations between the Government and the Congress.

Allegations were made against the Government of breaches of the Pact and a crisis arose which threatened Gandhiji's non-participation at the 2nd Round Table Conference and perhaps, the renewal of hostilities.

Grave situation had also arisen in the North West Frontier Province and the United Provinces ultimately Gandhiji sailed for England and attended the 2nd R. T. C.

NOT PLAYING THE GAME

During his absence several things happened which led to the general feeling that the Government were not playing the game.

The United Provinces and the Frontier Ordinances were promulgated besides the Bengal Ordinances.

While Gandhiji and the British politicians were engaged in discussing constitutional subtleties events marched rapidly in India.

On December 25, 1931, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 and

was removed from the Frontier Province.

The Frontier Provincial and various District Congress Committees were declared unlawful associations. For some days the whereabouts of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were kept a close secret and it was only after a time that it was known that he was interned in the Hazari Bag Jail in Bihar; and that his brother Dr. Khan Sahib and the latter's son Saadullah Khan were the only companions.

Saadullah Khan was released after his term of imprisonment, while the two brothers were kept together.

They were segregated from other political prisoners. The arrest of the Frontier Gandhis was followed by the declaration as unlawful of all volunteer organisations connected with the Red Shirt movement and the regime of repression commenced, resulting in numerous arrests.

GANDHI'S RETURN. After the second Round Table Conference, Gandhiji returned to India with the hope of pursuing the thread of his work for enduring peace between Government and the people by preparing the ground for the success of the Round Table negotiations.

On his arrival, however, he found the country on the eve of another upheaval.

On December 28, 1931, Gandhiji spoke on the very day of his arrival, these memorable words, "If a fight becomes inevitable I invite you to be ready for it. However, I won't give up attempts to save the nation from the fiery ordeal, but if there is not a single ray of hope, I will not flinch from inviting you to undergo any amount of suffering."

On the following day, Gandhiji telegraphically requested His Excellency the Viceroy for an interview regarding the ordinances.

The Viceroy's reply of December (Continued on page 7.)

Vote For Congress Candidates

KOREAN TRAIN DISASTER

Coaches Plunge Over Bridge Into River: Heavy Casualties

SEOUL, August 27.

Three were killed and 42 injured in a train disaster near Gensan, North Korea. The coaches plunged over a bridge into the river Kyutokusen. Only the engine remained on the bridge. The disaster is believed to be the work of terrorists.—Reuter.

ARMY BILL PROSPECTS

Canvassing In Support Of Rahim's Amendment

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Associated Press lobby Correspondent says that when the Army Bill is taken into consideration to-morrow Sir Abdur Rahim will press his amendment for equality of status to Indian officers, which the President had ruled was in order. It is considered doubtful if Mr. Ranga Iyer will press his amendment.

Probably, Col. Lumby will make a statement giving an assurance that Indian officers, coming out of Dehra Dun, will be given a status, on terms of reciprocity, equal to that of British officers in the Indian Army.

The absence of a number of non-official members might reflect itself at voting time although since the President's ruling in favour of Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment there had been considerable canvassing in support of it.—A. P.

PLAGUE BACILLI CASE

Dr. Gupta Gives Evidence

CALCUTTA, August 27.

In the Pakur Case to-day, Dr. S. K. Gupta, Assistant Master of the School of Tropical Medicine, examined said, that he examined a plate containing the blood of the dead Amarendra Pandey. He did find it to be a typhoid case, but noticed suspicious bipolar rods (plague bacilli) in growth. He showed it to Capt. Pasricha, Professor of Pathology.

Dr. Gupta, continuing his evidence said that two days prior to the arrest of Benoy Pandey, which he read in the papers, a stranger came to the witness's dispensary (the witness identified the accused Benoy) and enquired what the examination of Amarendra's blood revealed.

On being told that the blood indicated plague, Benoy further enquired if anybody else had made enquiries of the witness. When he was told that a Police officer came, Benoy wanted to know to what department he belonged, to which the witness did not reply.—A. P.

EXPLOSION IN NAGPUR STREET

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

For the first time in Nagpur an explosive, believed to be a bomb, exploded this evening on the main street in Sitabuli, causing terrific noise and considerable panic among the people. No one injured. The explosive contained iron nails, gramophone pins, lead and some inflammable material.—A. P.

It is understood that the Government has decided to appoint Raj Bahadur Dr. K. L. Chaudhari Assistant Director of Public Health, First Range, to succeed Mr. W. A. Mearns as Director of Public Health U. P. on the latter's retirement in November next.—A. P.

City Seats In Assembly

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of Congress Reception Committee, and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh have issued the following jointly to the voters to the Legislative Assembly in Bombay:—

As you are already aware, we are adopted by the Congress as Congress Candidates for the ensuing elections of the Assembly to be held in November next, for the City of Bombay.

We believe that we have established our claims to serve you on behalf of the City of Bombay by our association with the public life of this city for a number of years.

We, therefore, hope that you will oblige us by giving us your vote and also asking your friends to vote for us.

STOP PRESS

STRIKE PREPARATIONS IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

A walk-out in the silk, woolen, and rayon industries is being prepared by the Strike Committee of the United Textile Workers. According to Mr. Francis Gorman, Chairman of the Committee, it is highly possible, the walk-out would be simultaneous with the cotton strike mentioned on Aug. 24. The date of the latter remains uncertain and may probably start this week but it is unlikely that it will be fully effective before September 4 as mills are working for only five days per week and therefore will be closed on September 1 and 3 is a holiday. Hopes are still entertained that Roosevelt would be able to find a solution of the dispute.—Reuter.

O'DUFFY MENACE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Northern Ireland authorities have issued an order prohibiting General O'Duffy, Leader of the Free State Blue Shirts, from entering Northern Ireland. The order, it is understood, is due to the recent declarations by O'Duffy forecasting the extension of Blue Shirt movement to North Ireland.—Reuter.

KIPPAX SCORES 250

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the match between Australians and Sussex which was resumed to-day Sussex declared at 304 for 8 wickets.

At the close of the day's play Australians were all out for 560. Kippax 250, Darling 117 and Brown 66.—Reuter's Special.

HITLER'S AMNESTY.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.

Herr Hitler is expected to make 2 important announcements in Nuremberg at the party Congress beginning on September 4. The first will give the details of a plan to win over the opposing elements as was foreshadowed on August 20 which is likely to be conciliatory in nature and almost certain to bear on the Catholic problem since quite half of the opposition at the plebiscite of August 19 were Catholics. It is believed, the second will announce an amnesty on even a larger scale than was announced before the plebiscite. Release of Theodor (not Otto) Neubauer and Ernst Reuter mentioned on August 22 will be postponed till then. (Message of 22nd August, stated that Theodor Neubauer formerly member of Reichstag and Ernst Reuter, ex-Mayor, Magdeburg, were being released under Herr Hitler's amnesty).—Reuter.

GOODS TRAIN IN AIR!

'Plane Towing Gliders With Goods And Letters From Soviet P. Os.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.

Following the recent experiments, the aerial goods train service is started here with a programme of regular flights between Moscow, Kharkov and Ukraine.

The Train consists of an aeroplane towing two gliders carrying parcels of letters and goods which can be consigned from any post office.

ANDREWS MEETS MAHATMA

Discusses Question Of Indians Abroad

WARIJAGANI, August 27.

Mr. C. F. Andrews met Mahatma Gandhi twice to-day.

He had come here after his mission in South Africa and East Africa. Gandhiji, who was observing his usual silence day, was listening to Mr. Andrews without himself speaking.

The "conversations" also dealt with Zanzibar. Mr. Andrews will continue the talks. His further programme is not known.

He has received urgent invitations from the flooded area, in Bihar. Mr. Rajagopalachari met Gandhiji and had a two-hours' interview.—A. P.

U. S. RECOVERY FIGURES

Report Says Progress Is Due To N.R.A. Code And Reduced Hours

WASH NGTON, Aug. 27.

Since Roosevelt became President 4,120,000 have been employed and there has been substantial business advance in which N. R. A. was dominant in influence, states the report of Richberg Chairman of the National Emergency Council.

Improvement in both the cases is attributed mainly to the reduction of hours under the codes.—Reuter.

SOVIET GOLD

EXPEDITION

LENINGRAD, Aug. 27.

Inspired by the collection of Schythan gold ornaments in the famous Hermitage Museum here, the Soviet Scientific Expedition is combing the Southern Ural Caucasus mountains for gold deposits believed to have been exploited by the Scythians thousands of years ago.

The secret of the locations is believed to have been lost in the middle ages.—Reuter.

SUGAR COUNCIL

HEAD QUARTERS

HAGUE, Aug. 27.

The Headquarters of the International Sugar Council which is supervising the Chadbourne agreement, is moving to Brussels on September 1, as the new President, Beauduin is domiciled there.—Reuter.

WORLD FLIGHT.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 27.

American airman Dr. Johnlight left Cartwright, Labrador for Julianhaab, Greenland on the first stage of the world flight. From Greenland he will proceed to Iceland and then to Orkneys.—Reuter.

"Abdul Ghaffar Nagar" At Worli Congress R. C. Honours "Red Shirt" Chief

FINAL PLANS COMPLETE

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee)

The Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee met on Monday evening at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House. The following decisions were taken, among others:—

Frontier Gandhi Honoured

The name of the Nagar at Worli, where the Congress Session is to be held, will be named after Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi." It will be called "Abdul Ghaffar Nagar."

R. C. Membership

The membership enrolment for the Reception Committee will close on 15th September, 1934, at 5 p. m. Those who have not yet become members of the Reception Committee are requested to do so without any further delay and thus avoid disappointment.

No Free Pass

No complimentary tickets for the Session and the Subjects Committee of the Congress will be issued.

NEW EPOCH IN CONGRESS HISTORY

Poorest Can Attend Bombay Session

Despite the hostile campaign in interested quarters against the Congress Reception Committee, preparations to make the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress the grandest that has ever been held in its history are complete. The various Sub-Committees concerned with the preparations for the Session have been working hard during the past two months or more and have made great progress. In fact, arrangements are almost complete.

The barren piece of land at Worli Seaface will soon be the scene of intense activity with constructional work of the Congress Nagar.

PANDAL PLANS.

The Pandal and Construction Committee has already prepared the plan for the Nagar and the camps with the assistance of its architects and engineers. The plan has now been approved by the Working Committee of the Reception Committee. Tenders will be invited for the constructional work and it is now only a question of days before the new Nagar makes its appearance as the most effective answer to the critics of the Reception Committee.

EXHIBITION.

The Working Committee has also approved of the plans prepared by the Exhibition Committee. This Committee is being flooded with inquiries and applications from all parts of the country. Those manufacturers and exhibitors, who have not yet applied for stalls are requested immediately to do so and put themselves in communication with the Committee. Delay is sure to mean a great disappointment. A more unique opportunity for advertisement is hard to get.

FEES FOR VISITORS.

Final decision has been taken about the enrolment of the Reception Committee and admission of visitors to the ensuing Congress Session. A unique feature of visitors' admission is the extremely low-fee of Rs. 2 fixed for admission of ordinary visitors. Those who are acquainted with visitors' arrangements in the previous Sessions of the Congress are aware that never before have vi-

FACILITIES FOR THE POOR.

This decision has been taken with the particular significance attached to this year's Congress Session. The session promises to be the most momentous, as the Congress is meeting in a regular session after over two and a half years of struggle. Momentous issues will be discussed and decided. Such an important session of the Congress should, therefore, be open to all sections and classes of the people.

A NEW EPOCH.

The Reception Committee is anxious that all possible facilities should be afforded to the poorest of the people to make it possible for them to attend this Congress session. The decision, therefore, to fix the visitors' fees at Rs. 2 marks a new epoch in the history of the National Congress.

SEATS FOR VISITORS.

According to the Working Committee's decision, visitors have been provided with special accommodation in the Pandal. The visitors are divided into different classes according to the amount they pay in fees. The visitors are classified as under:—

Platforms.	Rs.
"A"	5,000
"B"	2,500
"C"	1,500
"D"	1,000
"E"	500
"F"	250
"G"	100

To those who cannot pay the above costly fees, special enclosures will be provided in the Pandal.

Loud-speakers will be installed in the Pandal so that the speakers may be clearly audible in all parts of the Pandal.

ABUSE OF BUREAUCRATIC AUTHORITY

Read Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 6.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted energetic gentlemen of high position to organise Branches for the sale of sports goods. Salary Rs. 100 to 300. Apply stating age, credentials and references to Box No. 2341, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—S.T.Q. Teachers for a school. Apply to Principal, The Parel Road A. V. School, Hanuman Buildings, Tamba Kanta, Pydhonie. (2876).

Wanted: Managers and Clerks for different commercial concerns. Pay according to qualifications. Apply D. R. Sarda, 23, Fanchuan Road, New Delhi. (2869).

Unemployed Seeking Employment—Typists, Clerks, Stenographers, Accountants, Spinning-Weaving Masters, Engineers, Mechanical Electrical, Assisted. Apply immediately with stamp for particulars, Box No. 2870, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted following applicants to consult with Hastings & Co., Employment Suppliers, Delhi: Clerks, Law Graduates, Doctors, Engineers, Subverses, Stenographers, and Typists. (2860).

Wanted—Expert Director, Music-Master, Actors, Actresses, Painter, boys of good appearance for Film Theatre Coy., Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2857).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Young Indian (23), Passed G.D.A. with Distinction, Incorporated Secretaries Association Examination, London, 5 Years General Commercial Experience, desires responsible position in any capacity. Any reasonable salary acceptable. Apply Box 8818 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Candidates in Station Master and Commercial Classes, Training allowance up to Rs. 15/- uniforms—lodging passage free. Service compulsory. Rules and Selection Form on Re. 1/- Superintendent, Central Telegraph & Railway duties College, Delhi. (2817).

Muslim High School, Panchgani—Is a public school with every modern convenience and equipment. Bracing climate. Staff of trained graduates. Classes from Primary to Matriculation, and Senior Cambridge. Moderate fees. New term begins from 5th September. Illustrated Prospectus from Principal, M. B. Hussain, M.A., B.Sc. Hon. (Edin.) Dip. Edn. (2821).

63. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities Eradicate Domestic Difficulties. Consult the Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurwar. (2777).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:

Baker, Broach, Baroda, Borivli, Bhawara, Dahod, Deolali, Dhond, Daman, Dhanu Road, Goyad, Karjat, Kasara, Lonavla, Manmad, Matheran, Neral, Navsari, Nasik, Sholapur, Virar. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkar, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Ezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Almer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honsawar, Nandhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganganj, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Free Life Reading Sent, send birth details with 9 annas for postage etc., to Murthy's Forecasting Department, 1046, Chamarapuram, Mysore. (2875).

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

Stamps—110 Poland, 100 Bavaria, 105 France, 70 Portugal, 90 Jugoslavia, 50 Luxemburg, 200 Germany, 90 Roumania, all different, Rs. 1/4 each set. The lot Rs. 9/10. Peter DeSouza, Jhansi. (2868.)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumbha town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned, X, c/o M.P. Divg, L.L.B., Pleadar, Kumbha. (2815).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch
Per insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MORVI RAILWAY

NOTICE FOR TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS, for the supply of Consumable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1935, are invited and will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-0 p.m. of Thursday the 11th October 1934.

2. Tender form, along with the Schedules, can be had from the Stores Superintendent, on payment of Rs. 3 for Consumable Stores and Re. 1 for Stationery, per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery Tender must accompany each tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores" and "Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

STORES SUPERINTENDENT. Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi, dated 21st August 1934. 8813.

S. S. "PACIFIC MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 27th August, 1934 from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. R. ISHIGAKI, Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities and shares standing in the name of JAMNADAS PUNJA THUC-KER, also called JAMNADAS POONJA THUC-KER, also called JAMNADAS POONJA, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a landed proprietor and residing at the time of his death at Sutar Chawl without the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

VALLABHDAS JAMNADAS PUNJA, one of the sons of the abovesaid deceased landholder, residing at Sutar Chawl without the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay. R.B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sd. TAHIRALLI. The 20th day of August, 1934. Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO. Petitioner's Attorneys. 8828.

Public Notice

JALGAON ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the Loss of the share certificate R. Folio No. 34 for 250 Ordinary shares numbered 1582-1831 standing in the name of Mr. K. W. Mackenzie of Bangalore, a duplicate share certificate will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

The Electric Agencies, Ltd., (Sd.) N. C. ZAVARI, Managing Director. Bombay 1, Nanjee Building, August, 1934. (8827)

NOTICE.

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Under instructions of our client SHRI SACHIDANAND SAD GURU UPASNI BABA MAHARAJ, his devotees are hereby informed that the defamation proceedings against Divaker Shastri pending in the Mamlatdar's Court at Kopergaon have been instituted without our client's knowledge and consent.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1934. **MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,** Attorneys for Shri Sachidanand Sad Guru Upasni Baba Maharaj. 8829.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 32 of 1934. In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and

In the matter of the JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED and Reduced, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED and Reduced. Petitioners. **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a Petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rupees 20 lacs to Rs. 52,050 as mentioned in the said Petition was on the 17th day of August, 1934, presented to the Honourable Court and is now pending AND THAT the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 24th day of September, 1934.

MADHAVJI & CO., Of 33, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay, Attorneys for the Petitioners. 8825.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Pacific Maru	26th Aug	8th Sept.
Havana	8th Sept.	22nd "
Tempei	19th "	" "
Shenku	23rd "	30th Oct.
Argun	9th Oct.	22nd "
Manju	24th "	8th Nov.
Iai in	27th "	" "
Celebes	8th Nov.	22nd Nov.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.) Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams:—"Shosen."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

Local Mofussil
1 Year Rs. 20-0 Rs. 25-0
6 Months Rs. 11-0 Rs. 13-0
3 Months Rs. 6-0 Rs. 7-0
1 Month Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2-8
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION. Local Mofussil
Yearly Rs. 4-0 Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly Rs. 2-8 Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN Yearly Rs. 10
Half-yearly Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

DEPRESSION OVER RAJPUTANA FILLS UP

Rainfall Has Been General In Konkan

POONA, Aug. 27. The depression over North Rajputana has filled up after causing locally heavy rain in South Rajputana. The monsoon is strengthening in Burma but remains weak in peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West Rajputana and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Berar, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Malabar and North Madras Coast while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Assam, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, and Southwest Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

FORECAST. Port Blair, three inches; Diamond Island, twelve; Victoria Point, three; Amherst, and Yamethin, one and half; Tounghoo, one; Naya Dumka, one; Chandiabi, one and half; Benhamore and Balasore, one; Mount Abu, eight; Jodhpur, three; Rawalpindi, and Barmer two; and Dalhousie, one and half.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in South Rajputana and will increase in Burma and thundershowers will extend round the head of the Bay Bengal and in East and North Punjab and Kashmir.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

RAIN DAMAGES

COTTON CROP

JALGAON, Aug. 26. During the first three weeks of August there were excessive rains all over East Khandesh. At Jalgaon nearly 37 inches have been recorded since the monsoon, which is in excess of the normal by nearly one-third.

As a result, it is said that the cotton crop, particularly in the black soil has already suffered damage to the extent of 25 per cent which is not likely to be recouped even if followed by a longer dry period.

The growth of the crop was checked in its most important stage by the excess of rains. Other crops, however, are doing well.

During the weekend, the rains have abated.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-8-34.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.04 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.9 degrees 0.2 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 170 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.31 inches
Total rainfall during the month 13.79 inches
Total rainfall during the year 63.65 inches
Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 27

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 27-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.31".
J. J. Hospital 0.95"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.29".
Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 63.61; Fort 65.52; J. J. Hospital 71.07; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.89.

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 32.49; Fort 59.56; J. J. Hospital 56.04.
Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 43.17; Fort 68.28; J. J. Hospital 49.94; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 45.34.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 27-8-34.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.39 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued from column 7)

Government of India would under no circumstances intentionally unbalance their budget.

(Laughter).

The motion for consideration was passed and the Bill was passed without any amendment.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 27.
Pacific Maru, Wakamura, Kobe. Jalaratan, Dry, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 27.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon. Jalaratan for Karachi.
S S Pacific Maru—The O S K steamer Pacific Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo.
S S Jalaratan—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaratan arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 27.

S S Ozarda; Agents M M and Co., from Calcutta—6318 chests cotton seed, 315 bales hassenl cotton, 557 bales B twills, 462 bales D W flour, 60 bales jute twine, 24 bales hessian twine, 140 bales jute canvas, 55 bales L twills, 635 bags chillies, 50 bales woollen goods, 95 packages spun yarn, 60 drums red lead dry, 48 coils Manila rope, 19 cases toilet soap, 20 drums all corrosive black, 9 cases printed books, 52 bales S P goods, 15 bags cardamoms, 8 bags pepper, 32 bags plumbago, 20 bags asbestos fluff, 20 bags iron washes, 35 cases gramophone goods, 12 steel casks, 32 drums varnish, 103 cases medicines, 65 c/s brandy, 15 c/s whisky, 15 kegs disinfecting fluid, 15 c/s printing ink, 15 drums lubricating oil, 30 cases brass lock, 20 drums ever-cleaning boiler compound, 5 cases retort wax, 60 kegs compound, 102 c/s hardware, 29 c/s cable wire, 20 bundles surgical dressing, 11 packages washing soap, 16 c/s canvas shoes, 115 drums, 40 bales leather, 10 bales chrome leather, 39 bags leather pieces, 48 drums paint, 759 empty drums, 259 bales cotton waste, 40 bales C I brackets, 8327 pieces C I pipes.
From Madras:—7 cases hides, 190 packages cotton waste.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 27.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool—109 bales wool raw, G Tricami, 109 bales wool raw, Bhuvanji Harbhav, 14 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co, 91 bales wool raw, B Virendra, 1465 bags Indian mussoor, Ralli Bros, 50 bales cotton fly clear, Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 1320

bags groundnut oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Sons, Ltd.

For Manchester:—24 bales cotton fly clear, Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 6345 bags Indian groundnut, Ralli Bros; 25 bales cotton thread waste, Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

S S Castalia, for Glasgow:—618 bags groundnut oil cakes, Joseph Travers and Sons, Ltd; 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ahmad Omerbhoy.

S S City of Barcelona, for Liverpool:—3625 bags groundnut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Manchester:—70 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Sonnenfels, for Hamburg:—640 bags groundnut seed, R Ratilal and Co; 1600 bags groundnut cakes, K Devchand and Co; 280 bags gum (Kadaya) Damji Mavji and Co; 4004 packets myrabolam, P Kathradas and Co; 160 bags Indian Lactic Casein, Midland Casein Co; 50 bales cotton fly plain, Indian Produce Exports Co.

For Bremen:—5120 bags groundnut seed, R Ratilal and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1280 bags groundnut seeds, R Ratilal and Co.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly plain, Indian Produce Export Co; 100 bales cotton fly plain, V P Mashai; 57 bales wool raw, E Mavji and Co; 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Omerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Narsu Nagsee and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Arjan Khimji and Co.

For Copenhagen:—65 bales cotton fly, V A Save. 25 bales new bleached cotton cuttings for paper-making, Patil and Co.

For Crystal:—2 cases woodenware, Chaitral Uttamchand.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Italian Cotton Co, Ltd.

S S Wartenfels, for Hamburg:—50 drums castor oil, the Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. Co., Ltd; 1 case dry Indian beef runners, D Abraham and Sons; 1 drum palm grass oil, Abdullahi Fadilali; 2 cases salted cow guts, 5 cases salted sheep guts and 1 case salted sheep guts, D Abraham and Sons; 681 bags groundnut oil cakes, Habib Ramji and Co.

For Kingston: 3 packages senna leaves, Cox and Kings.

For Kingston:—3 pkgs. senna kadaya, N Muljee Co; 62 cases goat skins, D Abraham and Sons;

COUNCIL OF STATE PASSES RUBBER CONTROL BILL

Mr. Stewart Assures House, Interests Of Small Planters Would Not Be Lost Sight Of

SIMLA, Aug. 27. Two bills passed by the Assembly were on the Order Paper when the Council of State met this morning.

At question time Sir Guthrie Russell informed Mr. Barua that the Government were not prepared to lay down a fixed proportion for recruitment in Railway services on territorial basis.

Mr. Stewart informed Mr. Hossain Imam the Government have under consideration the question of undertaking legislation for the regulation of hours of work of dock labourers but the Government cannot say whether legislation will be undertaken and if so when the necessary bill will be brought before the legislature.

The Commander-in-Chief informed Mr. Hossain Imam that the total cost of the British portion of the army in India in 1932-33 was approximately 17 crores.

RUBBER CONTROL BILL

Mr. T. A. Stewart moved that the Bill to provide for control of export from and import into India of rubber and for control of extension of cultivation of rubber in British India as passed by the Assembly be taken into consideration. He said that the scheme for restriction incorporated in the Bill would be in the interests of rubber producers in India and other countries of the world. Whereas the international rubber agreement was for five years the Bill was for a year only as the Government proposed to make a representation to the International Committee for increasing India's quota which was based on faulty statistical evidence.

Sir K. Menon supporting the bill said that South India's quota being only one and a quarter per cent of the world quota any modification in the former would not upset the present arrangement.

Mr. P. C. D. Chari trusted that the Government would carefully consider the suggestions made by the producers of rubber particularly against hardships of small planters.

(Continued in column 8)

ELIXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC

SAFE GREATEST SURE

The Temps, Paris, Says: "It is a first class-strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power"

L'Echo de Paris Writes: "Restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of"

THE PERFECT REJUVENATOR

THE TRIUMPH OF ORGANOTHERAPY

MADON & SONS & Co.
CHEMISTS BOMBAY.

DAIWAGYA P. VIDYA LAL DHAR,
PRINCIPAL UPPER INDIA COLLEGE OF ASTROLOGY, LAHORE.
THE GREATEST ASTROLOGER OF THE PRESENT DAY WORLD.

Thousands of whose predictions have been fulfilled to their minutest details. Few recent ones are: (1) The Greatest Earthquake of Bihar, (2) Accidental deaths of King Nadir Shah and King of Belgians, (3) Prominence of Herr Hitler, (4) Rise and fall of Gold and Wheat, (5) Troubles in Kashmir, (6) Communal riots.

Who has read to entire satisfaction the lives of 1,00,000 personalities. Will read the minutest details of your future, diagnose the ailments, from "Astrology", and "Palmistry", by Ancient, Egyptian, Persian and Modern Methods and will guarantee success in Law Suits, Speculation, Investment, Domestic Happiness, Children, Higher Studies and Health, etc., by his DAIWIK Power.

Personal interviews at:—58-A, Valleshwar Road, BOMBAY, 6

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from Co-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

Kill mosquitoes with FLIT and avoid DISEASE

FLIT

IMITATIONS WASTE YOUR MONEY

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & Co., Post Box 431, Bombay.

Lily Brand Barley
made of
Fresh FULL grown grains.

LILY BISCUIT Co.
CALCUTTA.

Mangaldas Market, BOMBAY 2.

CHAWL-OWNER CENSURED

Little Girl's Tragic End By
Fall Of Rotten Beam

Muktalal Jaiaram, aged 7 years, died on Sunday at the K. E. M. Hospital as the result of the crashing of the beam from a ceiling on her head, at the ground floor of Sorab Chawl, Delisle Road.

The deceased's mother, giving evidence before the Coroner of Bombay, stated that her daughter was sleeping in the room of their residence, when a beam from the ceiling suddenly gave way and crashed over the child's head.

Witness drew the attention of the court to the fact that she had noticed the decayed condition of the roof and had asked the rent-collector to have it mended, but the rent-collector paid no heed to it.

The jury, holding that the death was due to the cause mentioned above, added the following rider:

"We hold the owner of the chawl, Jannadas Prabhudas, residing at 76, Girgaum Back Road, guilty of gross negligence in looking after the chawl, so as to keep them in a habitable condition. We would ask the Municipal Commissioner to have the chawls carefully inspected and if the roofs are found to be in a rotten condition to compel the owner to pull them down."

MORBID CULTS IN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Pope Worried By Development Of Hysterical Movements

A Reuter telegram from Vatican City, dated Aug. 7, says:—A move against morbid religious practices underlies the announcement that the Pope is taking the unprecedented step of sending Cardinal Pacelli, his Secretary of State, to open a Eucharistic Congress in Buenos Ayres in October.

The Pope has been worried by the development of exaggerated and often hysterical and sensual cults of the Madonna in Latin-American countries. Only recently the congregation of the Holy Office banned several Spanish books—some of them by priests—on alleged appearances of the Madonna to a young girl. Two Italian convents in which morbid devotions were practised were suppressed by the Pope. Movements of the sort are reported to be very prevalent in Latin America.

Cardinal Pacelli will attend the Eucharistic Congress as papal legate but while he is there it is believed that he will hold a sort of church council at which the development of morbid cults will be examined and measures taken to suppress them. If this is so it will be the first church council of South America ever to be held.

CAR CLASH IN BAZAAR GATE STREET

The Paris Bazaar Gate Street, opposite the "Chronicle" office, Red-House Building was a scene of commotion at about 2-45 p.m. on Monday caused by the collision of two cars.

Two cars Y 8652, a Ford, and Y 1417, a Fiat, were running in the same direction, when it is stated the former was trying to overtake the latter.

The result was a crash and the mud-guard of the Fiat car was slightly damaged.

The owner of the Fiat is Mr. W. B. Thakkar and that of the Ford is Mr. Helen.

The Police Road Police are making inquiries into the matter.

DEPUTY NAZIR IN TROUBLE

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court admitted the revisional application filed by K. V. Karikar, formerly Deputy Nazir of the District Court of Sholapur, who was sentenced by the City Magistrate of Pandharpur, to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000.

The accused was convicted of criminal breach of trust, as a public servant in respect of some estates of a minor put under his management. His appeal to the Sessions Judge of Bijapur having been rejected he approached the High Court in revision.

Mr. C. H. Cardon-Node with Mr. P. B. Gajenragadhkar appeared in support of the application which was admitted.

At a meeting of the ladies of Kollare, in the premises of Sri Kothardaswami Temple, Sri-mathi S. Rukmanamma presiding a resolution was passed supporting the Sarda Act Amending Bill introduced in the Assembly and urging the exemption of Brahmins and Vyavas from the operation of the Child marriage Restraint Act.

WHAT DO THEY USE?

COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

AND
Rs. 200
CONSOLATION PRIZES.



1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not necessarily give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. FLAG. | 8. AXE. | 15. ANVIL. |
| 2. PEN. | 9. MEDICINE. | 16. MIRROR. |
| 3. THREAD. | 10. WATER. | 17. SOAP. |
| 4. NAILS. | 11. FIRE. | 18. THERMOMETER. |
| 5. WHISTLE. | 12. PATTERN. | 19. PAINT. |
| 6. CUTTER. | 13. BRUSH. | 20. CANE. |
| 7. HOSE. | 14. RIFLE. | |

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	14
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 29th August

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Onward March Of Indian Football League

(By J. C. MAITRA).

(Popularity of the Indian Football League).

Last Sunday saw the conclusion of the Indian Football League Tournament, held under the auspices of the Bengal Club, at Parel. There was a large and distinguished gathering present to witness the deciding match. If the number of spectators is any criterion for judging the popularity of a tournament, the Indian Football League must be pronounced a huge success. But that was not all. The enthusiasm which the crowd exhibited in no unmistakable manner throughout the game, clearly showed their interest in its fortunes.

GENESIS OF THE TOURNAMENT

The President of the League in his address, said that "it was due to the untiring zeal of Mr. J. C. Maitra, the League came into existence in 1928." I am afraid I shall not be true to the memory of the late Mr. Saitranjan Ghosh if I did not pay him his just dues. It was Mr. Ghosh, the then Sports Secretary of the Bengal Club, who initiated the movement of starting an Indian League. And it was he again, through whose "untiring zeal" the League was brought into being.

SATIRANJAN LAID THE FOUNDATION.

I was elected President of the League and as such I contributed my quota in constructive suggestions and guidance. In recognition of the invaluable services which the late Mr. Ghosh rendered to Indian football in general and the Indian League in particular, the members of the Bengal Club have raised a Memorial Shield which will be competed for, under the auspices of the Indian Football League, from this year.

GOOD NUMBER OF COMPETING TEAMS.

There were as many as eleven teams competing in the tournament this year and they were:—(1) Bombay Blues, (2) Bombay Portuguese Association, (3) Mahim Sports, (4) Bengal Club, (5) King's Circle, (6) G. S. Medical College, (7) Byramjee Jeejeebhoy

Home, (8) Jacob Circle, (9) Haverro Football Club, (10) Star of Muslims, and (11) Matunga Hindus. The number of entrants is a clear indication not only of the attraction of the tournament but also of the advancement which the game has made among Indians on this side of India during the last few years.

CLEAN AND CLASSY GAME.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the deciding match on Sunday last. It so happened that the Bombay Blues and the Bombay Portuguese Association secured even number of points in their ordinary rounds of play. So they had to meet again to decide the winner of the trophy. Both the teams were composed of representative Indian and Anglo Indian players. They put up a clean and classy game which everybody appreciated and enjoyed. The result of four goals to one was indeed flattering to the Blues. The game was evenly contested all throughout, but the victors proved better opportunists than their opponents.

BLUES ARE WORTHY CHAMPIONS.

Nonetheless, it must be admitted that the Blues were the better side and fully deserved to win the Championship. The Portuguese who are the winners of the Nankar Cup this year, had an unbeaten career until they met the Blues who practically sealed their fate as far as their topping the League Table was concerned. However, they gave an excellent display of team-work and had their custodian and left full back proved a little more safe and resourceful, they might have still saved the situation. Anyway, they deserve "better luck next year," as they say.

LAST YEAR'S CHAMPIONS RANK FIFTH.

As against the 17 points of the leaders, the Mahim Sports secured 14, with six victories and two draws to their credit. "Bengal Club, coming next, recorded a similar result, but the goal-average went against them. The King's Circle Sports Club, the

holders, of last year, ranked fifth 12 points to their account. It is not that they have deteriorated to any great extent. Luck went against them on several occasions, when they should have really won. The G. S. Medical College the University Champions said to be the most popular team playing in the League, stood sixth on the table. They might have shone better, had they not crowded their fixtures within a short period. Of course, they could not help it, as most of their players were away on vacation during the early part of the tournament. I suppose they are well satisfied with the practice they had for their University Tournament.

CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE OF THE B. J. HOME BOYS.

It was really very creditable on the part of the boys of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Industrial Home to enter a team and secure the seventh place. They play decent football and some of them have the makings of class footballers. I have no doubt they will shine better as time passes. The next team, Jacob Circle, was another side of budding enthusiasts, and did fairly well. Haverro Football Club was placed in the ninth rung of the ladder. Here is another team which deserves encouragement. They have stuck to their guns, despite several vicissitudes they met with in their infancy.

PITY THE WOODEN SPOONISTS.

I cannot recall account for the poor show of the Star of Muslims. They belied all the expectations of a bright career which they had promised at the beginning of the Season. With proper guidance and training, they ought to acquire themselves creditably.

I cannot help pitying the lot of the Mafuna Hindus who have been consigned to the unenviable place of the "Wooden-Spoonists." They are one of the oldest teams in the City and have taken a praiseworthy hand in the fostering of football among Indians in

Bombay. The cause of their degeneration only their present office-bearers can tell. However, it is up to the latter to make serious efforts to lift their club from the quagmire it has been thrown in.

ALL CREDIT TO MR. DUTT.

On the whole, the tournament proved a tremendous success and all the credit for it is due to Mr. U. C. Dutt, the honorary secretary, and his colleagues, who worked hard to bring about the desired result. A word of praise is also due to Mr. Nair who made satisfactory arrangements for the supervision of the games all throughout the tournament. In this it is said he had the unstinted help of the Bombay Referees Association. This sort of Co-operation is a sign of healthy growth of the game all round.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

Encouraged by the success of the above Tournament, the Indian Football League Committee, with the help of the Bengal Club, is going to start a knock-out tournament in memory of the late Mr. Saitranjan Ghosh. I had a look of the beautiful Challenge Shield on Sunday last when it was kept on the Bengal Club grounds for public view. The general opinion among the players was that it was a trophy worth fighting for.

HINDUSTHAN CUP TO FOLLOW.

The tournament which will be played on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays only, commences this week-end and the entries will close on Wednesday next. It is high time that the Clubs interested in it, sent their entry fees to the Hon. Secretary of the Indian Football League.

Following close to it, the Hindustan Challenge Cup Tournament will be staged. This will be another "knock-out" tournament open to all comers. I am told, I hope these tournaments will receive all the support they deserve from the players and the public alike to make them thorough successes.

Supdt. Karnik Cross-Examined Was There Evidence To Prove Assault Was By Strikers?

COMPLAINANT MUST BE CALLED, SAYS MAGISTRATE IN LABOUR LEADERS' CASE

Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Millowners' Association and Superintendent Karnik were further cross-examined when Mr. D. S. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing on Monday of the case in which eight members of the Council of Action of the Joint Strike Committee were charged under the Trades Dispute Act.

The accused are:—Mr. A. A. Alve, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Mr. S. C. Mhapanker.

Further cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Mr. Maloney said that the workers had no grievance at the time of the strike. He admitted that a certain group of mills had reduced the dear food allowance from about 70 to 80 per cent to 55 per cent.

Mr. Maloney explaining his answer that the workers had no grievance said that it was not natural that workers would resent a cut in the wages but they realised the state of the industry and therefore could not have any grievance when the cuts were made in their wages. In fact the workers had agreed to the cuts.

There was now considerably less unemployment, the witness stated, than at the time of the outbreak of the general strike. He was not in a position to state whether 60,000 persons were out of employment. But difficulty has been experienced by some mills to get the right type of labour.

Chamber's Efforts.

Answering further questions put to him by Mr. Gadkari, witness said that he did not know anything about whether any attempt was made by the Indian Merchants Chamber to settle the strike. There may have been unofficial correspondence between Mr. H. P. Mody and the Indian Merchants Chamber. But witness did not know whether it was suggested by the Indian Merchants Chamber that certain economic demands be granted with a view to end the strike.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the witness said that he was once a "daffer-boy" in a Cheshire mill. He had been a Trade Unionist and had practical training in all the departments of a mill. In England the Trade Union officials were paid by the Unions. There is in England, Mr. Maloney said, an employment insurance scheme contributed to by the employees, workers and the Government.

Witness has been the secretary of the Millowners' Association since 1925 and all the correspondence passed through his hands. In 1925 there was a strike with regard to a 11 per cent cut. The cut was restored when the Government removed the excise duty. It was suspended during the strike and thereafter abolished in toto the following year.

1928 Strikes.

When witness returned in 1928 from England, the strike was over. It had been called off by the Strike Committee after negotiations which were brought about by the Home Member of the Government of Bombay, between the Millowners Association and the strike leaders.

There were about 1,10,000 men employed in the Mills on the day prior to the General strike in April 1934. With a view to reduce the cost of production, there were all sorts of schemes under contemplation, but witness did not agree that these included a cut in wages or rationalisation, though he admitted that these two were considered with regard to the reduction of labour cost.

Witness denied that he had any knowledge of the Labour Unions in Bombay, nor about its constitution and membership.

As far as the Association was concerned, Mr. Maloney said that it permitted the members to effect cuts in individual mills.

Girni Kamgar Union.

The Girni Kamgar Union was recognised at one time as representing the workers. He could not say whether there was a circular letter, order or resolution of the Millowners' Association. He was not in a position to say whether the Union had 54,000 members. He did not know whether the General Strike of the April 1934 was organised by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

He also could not say who convened the All-India Textile Workers Conference in January 1934. His impression was that the strike was led by the exte-

BECCAR SPEAKS 17 TONGUES. Gets One Day Sentence For Mendicancy

VIENNA.—Adolf Ziskin, aged 67, sad and shabby was charged with begging in the streets of Vienna.

He claimed to speak 17 languages, and the judge, who addressed him in French and Italian, admitted that he spoke them perfectly.

Adolf said that his parents had to flee from Plevna during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and he was born in Istanbul. But he did not know who his father and mother were, and had never had a nationality.

He studied in Paris, he related, and then became an engineer at the Berlin Polytechnic. Later he owned a factory at Eberfeld (Rhine-land) till 1914, when he was deported to Turkey. The Turks again deported him, as he had no papers.

Adolf was sentenced to "One day," and the judge gave him a few cigarette, "Merci, mein monsieur," said the old man as he left the dock.

police generally worked from 2-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and those on night shift worked from 4-30 p.m. to 9 a.m. in double shifts. A policeman ordinarily worked only for 8 hours, a day.

Witness was then cross-examined by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Q: All these men who had gathered there on May 23 had not gathered there for the purpose of calling out the men from the mill?—No.

Q: The men who assembled at the New Great Eastern Mill were there because they were called there to be paid their April wages?—No, they went to demand their wages.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that the Labour Gazette states that the Manager called the men to pay their arrears of wages. Witness said it may be correct but he knew that they had gone there to see the manager about their wages.

Q: Then they did not go there to call out the men working?—No.

Q: Have you any direct evidence to show that the persons complained against were strikers?—I will have to look up the case papers.

Q: In undetected cases could you say whether persons complained against were strikers?—Nothing beyond the complaint of the man who was assaulted. He said that they had no enemies and therefore they had been set upon by the strikers.

Q: Similarly you have no evidence to show that every person who was assaulted was a black-leg?—I have no personal knowledge beyond what I have been told by the persons who were assaulted.

Q: In connection with the case of the assault on a jobber, can you say whether beyond what the complainant stated to you that he had his suspicions that he was assaulted by the strikers, there is any evidence to show that this assault was the outcome of private quarrel or bickerings?—I can't say. I go by the records.

Mr. Kanuga then cross-examined the witness.

Q: "NO EYE-WITNESS." In the undetected cases, witness stated that beyond the word of the complainant there was no evidence to prove that the assault was by a striker. Further witness said that he was not an eye-witness of any of the cases of assault.

Q: How do you connect these 3 accused with the incident on May 23 at Madanpura?—Because they called the strike. The incident took place owing to the strike. The eight accused were not there.

Q: Can you say whether these eight accused were free at the time?—I cannot say.

Witness in further cross-examination admitted that he had no personal knowledge of all these cases.

NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE?

Magistrate: Mr. Velinkar, if this is the nature of the evidence the other Police Superintendents are going to give, I will have to rule it out as irrelevant as they also probably will have no personal knowledge. You must call the complainant.

Mr. Velinkar: Yes Sir, I think so, we will call the complainants. Referring to the incident at the New Great Eastern Mills, witness admitted that he had no personal knowledge.

Magistrate: Why were the people fired on?—Because stones were thrown on the police.

Magistrate: Why did they throw stones, were they asked to go away?—I don't know.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. G. L. Walker appeared for the prosecution Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

2 TRANSPORTED FOR 10 YEARS

Judgment in Bathua Dacoity Case

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 27. The Special Tribunal delivered judgment this morning in the Bathua Dacoity Case.

Fourteen accused were convicted. They had been charged with conspiracy to commit a dacoity and cause murder or grievous hurt, keeping stolen property and illegally possessing arms and ammunition in connection with a dacoity committed on the night of February 24, in the village of Bathua.

They were arrested by the police and military making a cordon round the villages in which they were believed to be in hiding. Mokshada Chakravarty and six others were sentenced to transportation for life. Two have been sentenced to transportation for ten years, three each to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

DACOITS KILL THEIR OWN COMRADE

RANGOON, August 27. The shocking story of how a whole family was brutally assaulted by a gang of dacoits for a paltry sum of money and a woman died of injuries inflicted by daco and how a disabled dacoit was decapitated by his comrades to avoid detection, has just been reported from the interior.

It is alleged that four men armed with daco and a gun raided the house of Maung E of Kawhlaing village in Amherst district.

Maung E his wife and his son were overpowered and mercilessly bludgeoned until they gave up Rs. 30 in notes.

The villagers put up a valiant fight in the course of which one of them wounded a robber with his gun. As he was unable to escape his companions decapitated him and decamped with his head to avoid identification.—United Press.

NOTICE ON 'LEADER'

Alleged Contempt Of Court

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27. Justices Thom and Harries at the Allahabad High Court to-day issued notices on Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya, Advocate, and Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Leader" for contempt of Court in respect of certain passage in an article contributed by the Advocate and published in the "Leader" of 5th June.

Their Lordships also issued five notices against Mr. Rammo-hanlal Agarwal, Advocate, and printers and publishers of presses for contempt of court in respect of five manifestoes in connection with the Bar Council elections.—A. P.

EX. C. D. CONVICTS & KHADI CLAUSE

Pt. Kanade's Plea For Exemption

AMRAOTI, Aug. 25. Pandit Dinkar Shastri Kanade—a member of the Executive of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has requested the Congress Working Committee, it is understood, that such delegates to the ensuing Bombay Congress session who have suffered imprisonment in 1932 and 33 C. D. movements should be excluded from the compulsion of being habitual Khadi wearers and should be allowed to vote.—United Press.

BRITISH MOTORIST KILLED

Spectator At Swiss Grand Prix Injured

BERNE, Aug. 26. H. C. Hamilton, the famous British racing motorist, was instantaneously killed in the last lap of the Swiss Grand Prix, this afternoon, when driving a Maserati entered by Mr. Whitney Straight he skidded at the bend, and crashed into a tree, a piece of which struck a spectator. The latter was removed to hospital, with a fractured skull in a serious condition.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

(Special Cable). STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26. Holland beat Sweden by three matches to two in the third qualifying round for the Davis Cup tournament.

Sad Accident To Arab Jockey



Jockey Manfi Sulaiman sustained serious injury when he fell off Marten Orb, and is seen being removed by ambulance.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shriyan Vaid 4, 1999
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Awwal 17 1353
Parsi: Aspadana 26 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 58m.
High Water: 1:56; 11:41
Low Water: 7:50; 20:18
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.
Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Oxford" by Mr. Frank Morris, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Nagapatnam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant. Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Mangalia" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1:30 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

S. S. Clan Macdonald arrived at Suez on the morning of Thursday August 23.
Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co's S. S. City of Worcester left St. John on August 18, with General Cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 24th September and sail again on 28th September for Colombo, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 26th inst. and left there at 8 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.
The outward P and O steamer "Mongolia" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Thursday the 30th instant.
The "Mongolia" will sail from No. 18 Alexandra Dock Wall for Australia at 6 p.m. the same day.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Pundhri Shah will deliver a public lecture on "Life of Shri Krishna" at the Arya Samaj Kalba Devi Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m.

MUSLIM PUBLIC MEETING AT DONGRE MAIDAN

All Mahomedans are requested to be present at the public meeting of the Unemployed Mahomedans Helping Society, which will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Dongre Maidan. Mr. Abdul Rehman Sardar Saleman Cassam Mitha will preside.

JAMIA SHUBHAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

"The Great Humana", "The System of Islam" and "Does God Exist?" are some of the latest tracts published by Jamia Shubhan al-Muslimeen. They can be had "gratis" from the office of Jamiat, and will be sent by post to any one who sends one anna postal stamp.
Please write to the Hon. Secretary, Jamiat Shubhan al-Muslimeen, Nostril Building, 138, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Viva Villa"

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Rainbow over Broadway" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-e-Hind" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki or Krishna-panna" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Speak Easily" and "Yankee Don" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHNOR—"Chandu the Magician" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan, The Ape-Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Strike it Rich" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"All Men are Enemies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I'll Tell the World" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION

A public meeting of the Gangmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. opposite the station near the P. W. I. Workshop, at Borivli.
Mr. S. H. Jhalwalla will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. P. J. Shroff will deliver a lecture on "Social Aspects of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act".

The members of the class will visit the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, on Thursday the 30th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT POONA

By kind permission of the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, to-morrow (Wednesday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

ELECTION DISPUTES ENQUIRY

The adjourned enquiry of 'C' Bhulshwar Ward complaints will sit to-day (Tuesday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.
The adjourned enquiry of 'F' Ward Election Dispute will sit to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY PRINCE OF WALES LECTURES

Dr. H. S. Mehta, M.S., Honorary Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, Poona, will deliver the first lecture of his series of four lectures on "Injuries of Gastro-Intestinal Tract-Experimental and Clinical Studies" in connection with the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship in the Old Pathology School Lecture Room, Grant Medical College, Bombay to-day (Tuesday) at 12 noon.
The subject of his lecture is "A Historical Sketch on the Treatment of Abdominal wounds." The lecture is open to the public.

"Congressmen Will Not Take Sides"

Working Committee Resolution On Award Is Correct Says Gandhiji

CALCUTTA (By Mail). Gandhiji in a letter on August 19 from Wardha addressed to a prominent Congressman of Calcutta, writes:

"I am afraid that your optimism is ill-grounded for I have seen nothing as yet to shake my confidence in the correctness of the Working Committee's resolution. The utmost limit within which accommodation was possible was prescribed in Benares and there it stands."

NO TAKING OF SIDES. "Nobody approves of the Award, much less has anybody acquiesced in it. Everybody condemns it. But a Congressman, because he is a Congressman, can neither accept it nor reject it, because if he did one or the other, he would be taking sides and, therefore, not represent the whole nation."

I can easily respond to your optimism but if it is based on the belief that I shall anyway influence the Working Committee to reconsider the resolution I am afraid that your optimism is ill-grounded."—A. P.

MR. DESHPANDE FOR ASSEMBLY?

Govt. Oppose His Application For Enrolment As Voter

AMRAOTI, Aug. 25. Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, who had already announced his intention to contest a seat in the forthcoming Assembly as an independent Congress Socialist candidate, was confronted by an unexpected opposition from the Government, when his application for getting his name enrolled as a voter for the Assembly came for hearing to-day in the court of Mr. Deshpande, the Additional District Judge, Amraoti.
The Government opposed his application on the technical ground that his name was not entered as an occupant of a house in the municipal records. Mr. Deshpande maintained that absence of entry in the municipal record did not bar other evidence.

BHAI PARAMANAND'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

"Urge Mangrol Ruler To Revoke Cow-Slaughter Ordinance"

News has been received by Bhai Paramanand that the condition of Pandit Ramachandra Sharma who went on fast unto death as a protest against cow-slaughter in Mangrol State is very serious. Bhai Paramanand therefore, appeals to all Hindu Sabha organisations in Bombay and other parts to pass resolutions and forward them to the Muslim Ruler of Mangrol State with a request to revoke the cow-slaughter ordinance recently issued.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-4 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time by S. E. Roy. A relay from the Rotary Club. "Light Side of Law." 5-30 p.m. A relay from the Capital Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Talk—"Sporting Topics." By Tony Major. 7 p.m. American Dance Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-25 p.m. A Request Programme. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. An organ recital by Harold Dawber, relayed from the Town Hall, Manchester. 8-15 p.m. Two dramatic short stories, Ether Hogs, by Oliver Onions; The Stranger, by Ambrose Bierce; arranged for broadcasting by S. E. Roy. 9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Concert by the Chelsea String Quartet. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A recital by British singers, a programme of gramophone records. 11-40 p.m. The Gershwin Parkington Quintet.

R. C. SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING.

Requirement Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee meets to-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

IN SEARCH OF FACTS

City Congress Election Disputes Enquiry Proceeds

Both Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Nagindas Master, the fact-finding officers, regarding the B. P. C. C. elections were busy on Monday morning the former recording evidence and finding facts of C Ward and the latter getting at facts about 'D' Ward.

A statement about the 'D' Ward elections has been issued by the B. P. C. C. office and the enquiry has been postponed to Wednesday.

C. D. PRISONERS AND ASSEMBLY

Can They Stand For Elections?

SIMLA, August 26. The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Bannerjee has given notice of the following questions to be answered at short-notice in the Council of State:

1. Is it a fact that imprisonment after conviction in a Court is a disqualification for standing as candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly? If so, what are the periods of imprisonment which debar a candidate to stand for election?

2. Will Government be pleased to state what are the different disqualifications of the Civil Disobedience prisoners, who have been released or are being released?

3. Do Government propose to remove such disqualifications of the Civil Disobedience prisoners? If so, what steps Government have taken to remove them?

4. Will Government be pleased to state whether Government propose to remove such disqualifications by a general order? If not, why not?

5. Is it a fact that each individual candidate having the above disqualifications will have to apply to Government for the removal of those disqualifications? If so, whether such applications will have to be made to the Government of India direct or through the local Government? If so, are Government aware that there is every likelihood of such applications being unfavourably commented upon by petty local officials? What steps do Government propose to counteract these defects in such procedure?—United Press.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals	Departures
Madras Mail	6:00	6:00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6:15	6:15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7:00	7:00
Calcutta Mail via Chabokki	9:00	9:00
Madras Express	10:15	10:15
Deccan Queen	10:25	10:25
Poona Mail	11:40	11:40
Junjab Mail	11:45	11:45
Nagpur Express	14:40	14:40
Poona Fast Passenger	16:00	16:00
Poona Express	19:10	19:10
Allahabad Express	20:45	20:45
Departures		
Allahabad Express	7:15	7:15
Poona Express	8:00	8:00
Poona Fast Passenger	12:00	12:00
Madras Express	13:45	13:45
Poona Mail	15:30	15:30
Junjab Mail	16:00	16:00
Nc. 8 Up Passenger	5:35	5:35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6:00	6:00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6:15	6:15
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7:15	7:15
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8:35	8:35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14:50	14:50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19:05	19:05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20:55	20:55
Departures from Bombay Central		
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8:45	8:45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8:55	8:55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13:35	13:35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20:25	20:25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21:15	21:15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21:30	21:30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22:00	22:00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22:15	22:15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe
Deccan Queen 9:05
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur 17:30
Calcutta Mail via Chabokki 17:30
Nagpur Express 21:30
Madras Mail 22:00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express 22:00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

A CONTRADICTION

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha writes:—My attention has been drawn to an interview appearing in "Bombay Samachar", alleged to be given by me regarding Congress election and my fast. I have not given the alleged interview.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Motorists To Non-Co-operate

The spirit of non-co-operation is now permeating in quarters where it was least expected. The toll bars are affecting the pockets of the motorists, as at every short distance they have to pay eight annas toll. The Government of Bombay were approached several times by the Western India Automobile Association, but so far their grievances have not been redressed. A few months hence, the new Budget will be prepared, and it is feared that the toll-bars would not be abolished although they were forced on the motorists as a temporary measure on the plea of financial stringency. It is now suggested that the members of the Western India Automobile Association should express their disapproval by withholding their joy rides beyond the toll-bars. This would pinch the pockets of the Government by the fall of revenue in the toll bars as well as in the consumption of petrol. The members of the W.I.A.A. feel sanguine that the Government will abolish the toll-bars, as they did the town duty as soon as the diversion of cotton trade was threatened—if the re-

An Inter-University Quarrel

"The large numbers of students from the Dominions who have gone up to Oxford as Rhodes scholars, have widened the outlook of the University." "No one who is in a position to make a comparison can but agree that Oxford life is richer and more interesting than it was before this overseas invasion," says a Reuters' message reporting the speech of a well-known educationist. "That invasion had widened the outlook and enlarged the range of interest of everyone connected with the University." As a contrast to this picture, we have the mutual bickering between two Indian universities, which are engaged in race for prestige, after decades of existence. It is unfortunate that, with their tradition, reputation for culture and their width of outlook, the Universities of Bombay and Madras should still continue to indulge in this rivalry at the cost of the students. It is time the universities adopted an attitude of give-and-take.

Prosecution For Adulteration Of Ghee

During the week ending 25-8-1934, the following persons who were prosecuted for selling adulterated ghee were convicted and fined by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on the 22nd August, 1934:—

Mr. Kassam Sumar Masalawala, owner, at Nos. 307-308 Crawford Market, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 34.5 per cent.

Mr. Rustomji Rattonji, Vendor, at Nos. 380-384 Crawford Market, was convicted and fined Rs. 125 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 78.1 per cent.

Plucked G. D. A. Candidates

A meeting of the plucked G. D. A. candidates will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at Batlibol's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Chambers, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to concert measures for moving the Government Diploma Accountancy Board, Delhi, to hold one more examination. Those who are unable to attend may communicate their names with full address to: S.N.S., 'D' Harekhand House, G.I.P., Matunga, Bombay 19.

3 ARTS CIRCLE WEEKLY

(From A Correspondent) 3 "Arts Circle. The growing popularity of the 3 Arts Circle was evident by the overcrowded gathering on Sunday including many Princes and notabilities. The first issue of the "Weekly Bombay" was very much patronised and admirers and friends showered congratulations and commented favourably on the new "Weekly." Among the speakers were Maharajah of Bajang, Ali Bahadur Khan, Mr. Khaleel Dehdashi, Mr. Adi K. Sett, Mr. Godambe, Dr. Wagnare, The Joint Editors, Mr. D. M. Mahadeshwar and Atiya Begum, expressed their gratefulness to their friends for receiving the Weekly Bombay so well. They had to hurry to bring out the first issue to satisfy the impatience of many friends. The next issue will show to the public what the Weekly Bombay stands for.

Mohun Murtimohun's performance on various instruments, and singing received great applause. Mr. Nikhat—the poet—then recited his verses. A Rehmatullah sang Kawayah songs, which were much admired. The happy party broke up at a very late hour.

LATE SIR MANMOHAN-DAS RAMJI

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting was held at Brahma Nivas on the 22nd instant, Sheth Gangadas P. Parikh presided.

A resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Manmohandas Ramji was passed.

BOMBAY TALKIES TO PREPARE

Educational Films For Hyderabad State

Since its flotation a few days ago, the Bombay Talkies Ltd. has been making satisfactory progress. There has been, it is understood, good response from all sections of the public and from all parts of the country.

The Bombay Talkies Ltd. have given a prominent place to educational films in their contemplated programme of activities. The Company will produce, as required by the Government of the Hyderabad State, instructional films to suit the requirements of the education, agriculture and other departments of that State.

PATHE

BOMBAY'S CINEMA DE LUXE

LAST SHOWS TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"RAINBOW OVER BROADWAY"

A SPARKLING COMEDY

WITH

ALBERT VON TILZER'S FINEST SONGS
JOAN MARSH
LUCIEN LITTLEFIELD
GRACE HAYES

TO-MORROW GRAND OPENING

OF

WARNER BROS. MASTERPIECE OF DRAMATIC REALISM.

"THE MOUTH PIECE"

WITH

WARREN WILLIAM
SIDNEY FOX
JACK LARUE

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW!

PHONE: 41561.

THE CAPITOL

THE 5TH AND POSITIVELY FINAL WEEK
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Concession to Schools at 4 p.m.
Matinees Only.



TARZAN AND HIS MATE



JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

FINAL SHOWS THE REGAL

TO-DAY ONLY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WALLACE BEERY IN VIVA VILLA

INJUSTICE was his nurse—OPPRESSION his tutor!

THE REGAL

FILM REVIVALS By Popular Request.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WED. 29 AUG.

MATA HARI WITH GRETA GARBO

THURS. 30 AUG.

FREE SOUL WITH NORMA SHEARER & LIONEL BARRYMORE

FRI. 31 AUG.

Private Lives with NORMA SHEARER & ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Telephone No. 22037,
Post Box No. 222.

Telegrams "Chronicle,"
Registered No. 8-1058.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1934

UNGRACIOUS

The news of the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his elder brother under certain restrictions will be received by the country with mixed feelings. There will naturally be some feeling of relief at even the restricted freedom vouchsafed to the brothers who have been kept in prison without a trial for nearly three years. But the conditions that the two leaders should not go to their native province, or even the neighbouring province of the Punjab, amounts to their being deported outside their province. That is a position which the proud leaders and the public will strongly resent. We cannot see any justification for the graceless restriction attached to their release. It is a fresh proof that Government have lost the capacity for doing the right thing gracefully. They remove the ban on the Congress in general, but still retain that on several constituent parts of it like the Hindustani Seva Dal and the Red Shirts organisations. It is something, however, that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is now in a position to refute publicly the many allegations made by Government against him and the Red Shirts volunteers. Government may not withdraw their allegations, but the public will know from the Khan Sahib the true facts of the case. A redeeming feature of the restricted freedom allowed to the Frontier Gandhi is that he will have more time to visit provinces other than his own, where he will be received by the people with the same love and respect with which the Frontier-men regard him. The Frontier Province deserves to be better known to the rest of India than it is today. And the Khan Sahib is the fittest person to interpret the remarkable change that has recently come over his province. The history of the province should interest Hindus and Muslims alike. It is a happy coincidence that on the very day of his release the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the Congress decided to pay a well-deserved tribute to the intrepid N.W. Frontier Leader by naming the Congress Nagar as "Abdullah Gaffar Nagar."

Fruits Of Imperial Preference

The reported intentions of Belgium to purchase the raw materials needed for Belgian industry, like cotton or seeds, from countries other than India may be taken, without any injustice, as the first fruits of the scheme of Imperial Preference foisted upon this country since the Ottawa Agreement and in virtue of that arrangement. The Steel Protection Bill, now before the Indian Legislature, is not only a concrete proof of the dangers of such economic imperialism to India; it is the most prominent and recent instance in which Belgium suffers particularly, exclusively because of the preference shown to British Steel. The scheme of protection sought to be embodied in the present Steel Protection Bill increases the already substantial preference enjoyed by British steel products, like girders or sheets of less than 1/8 in. thickness, and continues that given to galvanised and corrugated sheets. That these preferences may hurt the Indian consumer, not to mention the possibility of danger to India's own steel industry—is besides the point, for the present argument. But if the reported intentions of Belgium materialise in this regard, a most beneficial to India will be injured, without any hope of a corresponding, and equally advantageous, trade being obtained in Great Britain, or any of the Empire countries.

For, if there is one thing clear emerging from the recent publications reviewing the working of the Ottawa Agreement in India it is this: that what Indian foreign trade, notably in exports, suffers in other countries, thanks to the advent of such preferences in the Indian market, is never made good in any of the British markets. We cannot quarrel, in justice and equity, with Belgium taking what steps she deems necessary to safeguard her own interests. After all, the trade with India is, for her, a substantial debit item; which even in less invidious circumstances she would be entitled to rearrange, if and

where she could, so as to make it less a handicap against her. But, given the added sting of Imperial Preference, which India cannot defend as being absolutely necessary for adequate protection to her own industry, Belgium and any other country situated as Belgium is, would be fully justified in attempting to recondition their trade so as to be more in their own favour. If India would prevent such measures by some of her best customers, let her take warning from Belgium's reported intentions, and prevent the continuance of this disastrous policy of Imperial Preference.

In all discussions on the actual working of Imperial Preference, it is apt to be forgotten that Britain enjoys to-day in India an advantage which cannot simply be measured in terms of the preferential duties. In regard to all countries, which still maintain some sort of a gold standard, the heavy depreciation in British currency means an added—though concealed—advantage to Britain in the Indian market, which only Japan has been able successfully to obviate. For India, the link with sterling is as much a breach of faith, as a handicap on her own industry. Our customers do not realise that it is none of our own choice; and even if they did, neither they nor we are in a position to counteract this secret but substantial preference concealed in the depreciated pound. Belgium is a gold standard country; and she, like France or Italy, has to fight against this double handicap of fiscal preference and currency depreciation in favour of Britain, which leaves no margin for fair—let alone free—trade. Meanwhile India's own consumer is penalised, and her own producer handicapped, in order that the Britishers might benefit. In these circumstances, it is a wonder that so much of India's trade should continue still as it does yet; and not that the scheme of Imperial Preference should have been proved an abject failure that it was doomed from the start to be.

Renascence Of Indian Music

The fifth session of the Maharashtra Music Conference, held in this City during the last week end, is but one of many such conferences held from time to time all over the country. These conferences testify to what is often called the renascence of Indian music. Indian music is as old as Indian civilisation. The Moghuls in India adopted it and enriched it with their own special contribution. The Moghul Kings generously patronised it as they patronised many other arts, and under their patronage what is now called Hindustani music spread throughout northern India and the Deccan. Hindu and Muslim musicians alike adopted the system as their own and Hindustani music is still a perfect symbol of the cultural unity of India. With the advent of British rule the art lost its State patronage

in British India but survived in various States whose rulers appreciated it or recognised it as their duty to foster it. But the knowledge of scientific music was confined to but a few as without a system of notation the music could not be printed or even written down.

The position changed appreciably in the early years of this century. Deprived of State patronage to a large extent, musicians turned to the patronage of the public, when they realised the need for popularising both the science and the art of Hindustani music. Necessity was again the mother of invention and several systems of notation were invented, which considerably facilitated the teaching of music to a large number of persons through books and magazines. Pre-eminent among those who have laboured in the cause

of popularising Hindustani music are Mr. Bhattachande and the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, the former of whom is the author of several standard works that have justly won appreciation all over the country. During the last decade or so various circumstances have combined to popularise scientific music on an extensive scale. There is certainly the danger of great musicians singing or teaching others to sing, not as the true art requires, but so as to tickle the untrained and unrefined taste of the multitude. But the right remedy for the danger is to spread the knowledge of scientific music still wider among the public.

Remarkable as has been the progress of Hindustani music during the last few years, it has still vast possibilities. If lovers of fine arts do their duty by it. It is particularly the duty of schools to create among students a taste for good music and provide systematic instruction in it to all those who have any aptitude for it. Universities and Academies of Music can and should give all possible facilities for the advanced study of the theory and practice of music, especially for research work in the subject. Music has a great cultural value and Universities can no longer afford to neglect its claims. It is a poor civilisation that does not give a high place to music.

BEHIND THE SCENES

A few weeks ago when Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, was questioned in Parliament whether negotiations were going on between the British Government and the Government of India to conclude a trade pact on the lines of the recent Mody-Lees Pact, but on a still wider basis, and if so, whether he would take the House into his confidence as to the exact scope of the negotiations, he deprecated premature questions on the subject as the negotiations were private and of a delicate nature and he declined to throw any light on them till an agreement was reached. It is, perhaps, in conformity with the wishes of the British Government, that the Government of India, too, are shrouding these negotiations behind the scenes with a heavy veil of secrecy. When interpellated on the subject, the Commerce Member of the Government of India admitted in the Legislative Assembly that the negotiations were still proceeding but not only did he give no guarantee that commercial bodies in India, which were vitally interested in the matter, would be consulted prior to the conclusion of the agreement but he also gave no indication that the Assembly would be afforded an opportunity to discuss its merits before it was finally approved by the two Governments.

Is it possible to imagine a more flagrant violation of the spirit as well as the letter of the constitution of 1921 whereby the Fiscal Autonomy of India was solemnly assured? Under that Convention the Secretary of State for India bound himself not to use his over-riding powers to intervene on behalf of British trade in any matter in which the Government of India and the Indian Legislatures were in agreement. It may be that in the present instance there is no question of the Secretary of State overriding the decisions of the Government of India, because, as one knows but too well, Lord Willingdon's "Cabinet" seem to have surrendered themselves into the hands of the Whitehall autocrat and are ready to do the latter's bidding whatever it may be and whatever its consequences may be to the economic and political welfare of India. But, has the Assembly no voice, under the Convention, when any departure from the existing fiscal policy of the Government is contemplated? Are we to understand that the Convention has a "locus standi" only when any disagreement arises between the Government of India, on the one side, and the Secretary of State for India, on the other, and that, where there is no such disagreement, the Legislative Assembly can be completely ignored? Are the members of the Legislative Assembly going to put up tamely with such a breach of the official pledges given on the floor of the House as well as of Parliament that the Fiscal Autonomy of India would be real not merely a make-believe? We know that the Convention has already been badly ridden by Whitehall during the past two years, but if it is really dead, it would be better that the mask were completely torn from its face once for all. It is of little for officialdom in Delhi to keep up the pretence that the Convention is still alive.

MISUSE OF AUTHORITY

Banning Innocent Political Films, Non-Release Of C.D. Prisoners And Refusal Of Passports To Ex-political Prisoners Intending To Go Abroad Are Instances Of Abuse Of Authority

By

K. F. NARIMAN.

So far I have only dealt with local municipal affairs and have endeavoured through these columns to help towards improving either civic amenities or supplying civic necessities through the machinery of local self-government. To-day I propose to take notice of the so-called higher authorities, the administrative satraps and magnates at Poona or Simla and expose a growing administrative scandal that has so far escaped attention of even the Nationalist platform and Press.

Silly Prohibition

Some time ago, I protested against the outrageous manner in which the local authorities abused certain powers under the Cinema Censorship Act. Although under the said Act, the censorship of the Board was intended to apply only to prevent obscene, immoral or communally mischievous films, so as to protect both public morals and public peace and safety, the then Commissioner of Police used these sound provisions for political ends, and censored innocent political films depicting "flag salutation" and other similar national demonstrations. After some correspondence and as a result of threat to defy these unjust and illegal bans and, if necessary, seek a verdict from the higher tribunal, the silly prohibition was removed and a certificate was granted to exhibit national-flag films. That was a clear instance of gross abuse of ap-

parently good and salutary provisions for political ends and it further illustrated how dangerous it is, from public safety point of view, to entrust bureaucratic officials with apparently innocent and even useful powers.

Refusal Of Passports

Recently instances have been coming to light wherein similarly the provisions of another All-India Act are repeatedly and constantly abused; and, apart from their original aims and objects, they are exploited either for inflicting vindictive penalties even for past and forgotten supposed political delinquencies, and, worse still, for anti-national or pro-loyalist propaganda either at home or abroad. Instances are daily coming to light where passports are refused without assigning any reason or without any reasonable or just cause, to young men and women, intending to proceed to Europe on an absolutely innocent and even useful missions, such as prosecuting studies or aspiring to get further qualifications and degrees from European universities; even genuine and bona-fide reasons of health or special medical treatment, receive the same callous and harsh treatment and applications are summarily rejected of those who had the moral courage and high sense of patriotic duty to do their bit during the last National struggles. As if all the humi-

lating, hardships and sufferings inflicted on them during long terms of their incarceration were not enough, the sore and the wound are sought to be kept open long after, by such short-sighted petty and unsportsmanlike acts.

Little Minds At Work

There is every effort made, on one side, to forget the past so that the feeling of bitter hostility and strong resentment, inevitably caused by a long drawn out struggle, should gradually subside and harmony, goodwill and mutual trust may once again be restored. That has been the magnanimous, noble and saintly attitude of Mahatma Gandhi since the suspension of the movement. One would have expected a ready and willing response to this generous gesture and an equal desire on the other side too, to grasp the proffered hand of friendship. But the "little minds" on the other side have continued to indulge still in all sorts of silly pin-pricks and thus are retarding and obstructing the good work of restoration of good-will and amity, so nobly attempted by Mahatma Gandhi.

C. D. Prisoners

It was exactly a year ago on 24-8-33 that the Home Member in the Assembly gave the following solemn assurance with regard to the C. D. prisoners:

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

OTTAWA AND "EMPIRE"

Our London correspondent reports that even Colonies are getting restive under the economic restrictions imposed on their import systems by the Secretary for Colonies in the name of Empire unity which is synonymous with Britain's interests. The Dominions, too, are more or less repudiating Ottawa in the midst of freebie threats of reprisals on the part of Great Britain. The contrast with India is significant. This country has suffered more from Ottawa and Imperial Preference. The doleful story of Dr. Meek's report is still fresh in the public mind. Worse still, attempts are being made to show that Imperial Preference has actually proved beneficial to India. The thing is monstrous and all the more so because the system is persisted in in defiance of national feelings. But it is intensely humiliating also because it is a sign of our own country's masquerade as "representatives" are abettors in it.

BIKANER MUST RESPOND.

Another public meeting was held in Bombay on Sunday last to protest against the Bikaner State's "Foreigners' Bill" and to request His Highness the Maharaja to drop it. We wonder why His Highness has not yet done so for the only purpose this humiliating Bill can serve is to provoke bitterness in British India as well as within the State. His Highness is a man of wide experience, he has a reputation for what Mr. Jinnah has termed "diplomatic abilities" and he claims to be an Indian patriot first. The Bill contradicts all these qualities. It is directly in conflict with the spirit of Federation for which the Maharaja stands. It is "quite unbecoming".

Mrs. Munshi said, of such a Prince to introduce a legislation that cannot be defended on any ground. Wise and far-sighted statesmanship demands that the "Foreigners' Bill" should be withdrawn.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Herr Hitler would be on firm ground of precedent if he frankly said that he was out to Nazify the Church—which in Germany of to-day means Nazifying Christianity. But he is wrong in the claim that he has made a clear cut distinction

between politics and religion. Nothing could be better than to make politics independent of religion and vice versa. But Herr Hitler has made religion a branch of politics and Nazi politics at that. That incidentally explains and justifies the fears of Catholics also. "The State," he said further, "protected religion for political purposes." But the trouble is that the "State protects religion to exploit it for its own purposes, for the purposes, that is to say, of the ruling party or caste as against its opponents. And the ruling caste is moved more or less by the same sentiments of self-preservation everywhere.

A GROWING MENACE.

The interview given by Mr. Andrews to our representative brings out clearly the menace to Indian rights in Zanzibar. Not only does he condemn the proposed legislation there as being thoroughly bad and mischievous but he also rightly warns Indians that "if this serious racial evil is allowed to grow with impunity all along the coast of Africa Indian rights and privileges would be attacked with equal impunity." The Zanzibar Government seems to be in no mood to discuss the subject with representatives of India. The report is very significant, indeed, that Kurwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Indian Agent-General to South Africa, cancelled his trip to Zanzibar to study the Indian problem because he was not assured that he would be given complete access to all the Government papers on the basis of which the legislation in question was introduced. It remains to be seen if Mr. Menon who has since been deputed for the purpose will be given access to the papers and other facilities to study the problem.

INDIA AND AMERICA.

Swami Akhilananda, President of the Rama Krishna Missions Centre at Providence (U.S.A.), who arrived in Bombay on Thursday last on a short visit to his motherland, had many interesting things to say about America's attitude towards India and Indians. By no means the least interesting observation of his was that Miss Mayo's book created among thoughtful Americans only disgust for the writer and stimulated among many a keen interest in India. On the whole, he feels

that the Americans' attitude towards India is very sympathetic. That is evidently due not merely to their admiration for India's culture and civilisation but also to her unique present struggle for independence, which cannot but excite sympathetic interest in Americans.

THE LIBERAL "CAMPAIGN."

The Liberal camp is astir. At least it shows signs of an intention of doing something. The Council of the Federation has taken decisions to embark on an "intensive" electoral campaign. The electorate is to be educated, or rather it is intended to be educated by means of tracts on political questions. We would welcome these tracts, especially the one about the White Paper. For, it is difficult to know definitely the position of our Liberal friends. The views expressed so far cover a wide range of variety. On the one extreme is Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru who approximates rather to the Congress position and regards the White Paper as an unmitigated humiliation and altogether unacceptable. On the other extreme are distinguished leaders like the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir who are not unwilling to be haggled to its bosom—of course protestingly—by the ugly, hideous, grinning anthropoid.

WANTED ACTION.

A clear and decisive definition of the Liberal attitude on the White Paper—sufficiently clear and decisive to be understood by the electorate—is, therefore, of the very essence of the Liberal educational programme. Then there is the practical aspect of the question. Having taken a decision and educated the electorate in it, they ought to tell the electorate how exactly they will translate their decision in action. But that problem will arise, in any degree of seriousness only when the Federation adopts "the recorded opinion" of Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru.

PRESS VIEWS

Not Human

The re-imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is one of the most shortsighted and unimaginative steps that the Government of India or any local Government have taken in connection with the Congress movement. It is not an act of humanity to take a man away from the sick room of his wife who is still far from normal. It is certainly not an act of statesmanship, because the Congress movement can never be conciliated with its powerful leader in jail. It cannot be considered as



The Steel Protection Bill has passed. Sir Joseph Blore winning up with an appropriate speech expressing therein that Tatas "would do their duty by the country and not care so much for dividends, and at the same time treat national claims in a spirit of fairness and not of selfish gains." He did not have to appeal eloquently on behalf of their duty by the Empire and Imperial claims because they have been more or less statutorily provided for, thanks to Sir Joseph's sense of duty and Mr. Mody's dutiful co-operation.

A mission of the Federation of British Industries is proceeding to Manchukuo "to study the trading conditions there." Have they too received instructions from heaven. Any way let's hope they don't come in conflict with agents of the Divine Will who are already there.

The Maharaja of Gondal has been weighed in gold and found to be 134 pounds.

We are wondering about the reactions the report will produce on:

- (1) The Subjects of the Maharaja.
- (2) The people of India.
- (3) The Government of India.
- (4) Whitehall and Mr. Montagu Norman.

"THE KINGDOM OF GOD"

"How Will It Come On Earth"—Title to a book review. Leaders of what is called Christendom propose to bring it down by military aeroplanes.

"I have been a Congressman all these years. I am not, however, standing as a Congress candidate," says Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. He might well have gone on to say "Indeed, I have never stood by Congress at all." But he didn't.

He didn't, not because it is too well-known to require personal insistence but because he calls upon the Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Board to withdraw one of the Bombay candidates in his favour! Can you beat it?

"The claim to infallibility on behalf of the Working Committee and its bid for blind allegiance to whatever it does is," he urges, "worthy not of leaders of democracy but of medieval theologians."

Mr. Mehta evidently disagrees with the meaning of democracy, so it's no use asking him about, say, the claim of infallibility on behalf of Mr. Mehta and his bid for open-eyed opposition to whatever the Working Committee does, being worthy not of leaders of democracy but of—or—habitual deserters, shall we say.

By the way, how would it be if the C. P. B. and the Working Committee asked this Congressman in the name of the principles of democracy, to forget his own past and, for once, desist from defying the Congress?

Mr. Mehta will probably say that he alone understands the real principles of democracy and he may even claim that by never accepting the popular will he has ever been representing the people of India who, he quite rightly says, are above the Working Committee.

To be progressive is a worthy ambition to be in the van of progress is worthier. But the Punjab we are afraid is overdoing it. We have just come across the following headlines:

A HAPPY YEAR FOR AMBALA

MORE MARRIAGES

D. B.'s Excellent Work In Villages

We only hope Municipal Boards do not follow suit in towns and cities.

The Saar stands in the way of Franco-German peace, says Hitler.

What about Hitler himself then?

"You are always asking for money. What shall you do when I am dead? You will have to beg for it then."

"Well, I shall be better off than the women who have had no practice."

an act of political wisdom, for the Congress, in spite of the vast multitudes of which it is composed can very well carry on without a leader, rather even if all the leaders are again put in jail tomorrow.—"Swarajya."

Blow At India's Foreign Trade

Preference To Britain Results In Economic Boycott By European Countries

BUT STEEL BILL HAS SMOOTH SAIL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Aug. 27. Sir Joseph Bore had a very comfortable time, and Mr. Mody was evidently in happy mood, when the Steel Protection Bill was passed with no changes made in it, other than those effected by the Select Committee.

Mr. Mody's only complaint was in respect of the Excise Duty on steel ingots, which he described as "fly in the ointment," otherwise he had nothing but praise for the spirit of accommodation with which Government members, including the Finance Member, whom he mentioned in particular, had met the non-official points of view in the Select Committee.

WHY PREFERENCE?

Still there were non-official members, like Mr. Muazzam, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Rama Krishna Reddi, Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. Ghuznavi, waiting either at the preference given to British steel over Continental goods, or lack of guarantee that the Tatas would not need protection even at the end of a further seven years' period or the fact that the consumers' burden has been increased enormously by the Excise Duty as well as the preferential duties for British Steel.

RETALIATION FEARED.

The keynote of all their speeches was that Belgian and other Continental goods have been practically excluded by this Bill and the Continental countries might retaliate against India by boycotting her agricultural products. Mr. Mody did not make any reference to this aspect of Opposition in his third reading speech, and the Commerce Member Sir Joseph Bore did nothing more than reiterate his assurance that if at any time, it was found that Continental prices became stable and economic, Government would not hesitate to modify the duties by using powers under Clause 2. At the same time, he earned the applause of the House by charging the Tatas not to think only of dividends, but care for efficiency in management and have National and not selfish outlook when forward. None challenged a division when the Bill was put for the third time.

PROSPECTS OF ARMY BILL.

Only very few members will be present to-morrow when the Army Bill will be discussed. I am told that Sir Abdur Rahim has spared no pains to canvass support for his amendment which seeks to ensure equality of status for Dehra Dun officers with British officers in the Army. But his amendment (which has been ruled in order by President) has very little chance of being accepted in a House wherefrom several members have left including front benchers.

Lobby conversations clearly foreshadow the defeat of Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment and passage of the Bill with just an assurance by the Army Secretary that Indian officers passing out of Dehra Dun will be given a status on terms of reciprocity equal to that enjoyed by British officers of the Indian Army.

OTTAWA REPORT.

It is not known when the report of the Select Committee on the working of the Ottawa Agreement will be presented to the Assembly. Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. K. C. Neogy have not yet prepared their minute of dissent. Mr. Sitararamajulu is said to have submitted a long note emphasising that India has lost and not gained by the agreement. The fact that the report will not be discussed, has robbed it of all interest that would otherwise be evinced in it even in this dying House.

Detailed Proceedings

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Non-official attendance was smaller to-day when the Assembly met to dispose of the Steel Protection Bill.

The third reading speeches on the Steel Protection Bill were brief as there was a determination to conclude the passage of the Bill to-day. Mr. Murtaza made a critical study of the prices of steel and said that it was not correct to say that Continental countries were dumping their products in India. Speaking on protection itself, he complained that the game being played was far too long. He asked if there was anything in the Tariff Board's report to suggest that at the end of seven years from now protection should cease. On the contrary the Board merely stated that in 1941 a substantial approach

would be made towards dispensing with protection.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BILL.

Mr. B. Das described the Bill as an Imperial Preference Bill for Britain. He asked the Government of India not to produce Imperial Preference by this backdoor method but come by the straight way. Already India would be losing 44 millions of rupees worth of trade with Belgium by this policy of preference for British goods. If England wanted an agreement with India she must ask for it separately but not in the name of Imperial Preference under the Ottawa Agreement. The Ottawa Agreement was an egregious blunder and India would resist it at all times.

Regarding the excise duty on steel ingots he objected on principle because there should be no excise duty on protected industry.

"FLY IN OINTMENT"

Mr. Mody struck a less controversial note to-day. He was satisfied that the spirit of accommodation shown by the members of Government, particularly the Finance Member, had enabled the Select Committee to make changes and made the Bill more acceptable. But the excise duty on steel ingots was still there as the only fly in the ointment. A good deal had been talked of Indo-British Agreement. His view was exactly what it was two years ago. In view of the fact that Britain and India were the largest customers, closer Indo-British cooperation was essential in the interests of both. When each party safeguarded its interests and yet in a spirit of accommodation gave preference to the other then surely such an agreement must be welcome whether it was called by the name of Imperial Preference or any other name. It was because of the proposal of the Government to remove the revenue duty on steel ingots that he had been so vehemently opposed to it and now it had been removed. As for the consumers' interests, he instanced what England did to protect her steel industry and said that India should similarly support her basic industry in the interests of the nation.

BURDEN ON CONSUMER.

Mr. Ghuznavi had no objection to preference for British steel but wanted the Government not to engender a tariff war or commercial hostilities by practically excluding imports from other countries. He feared that this Bill would provoke international ill-will and referred to the exclusion of Belgian steel from the Indian market by the Bill. The proposed excise duty on steel ingots would mean an additional burden on the consumer though the Assembly had to accept it lest the protection scheme itself was likely to be withdrawn by Government. And now Government said that it would be withdrawn as soon as they could do without it. They said the same thing when the Jute Tax was imposed and had that duty been removed?

"TATA'S HIDDEN PROFITS."

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed strongly criticised the fair selling price as envisaged in the Bill and also referred to the hidden profits of Tatas. He thought that as a result of this kind of protection the consumers had been heavily penalised.

Mr. Mahapatra criticised the high wages to labourers in works. Mr. Ramakrishna Reddi said that the Tariff Board had made liberal allowances in calculating the fair selling price of steel products. The result was high protective duties on Continental goods and larger margin of preference to the United Kingdom goods. India was thus alienating the sympathies of foreign countries which might retaliate by excluding Indian agricultural products.

"FAIR COMPROMISE."

Sir Joseph Bore maintained that there was no difference of opinion regarding protection

Further Currency Restrictions Likely In Germany

Dr. Schacht Blames Treaty Of Versailles For His Country's Difficulties

BERLIN, Aug. 26.

Further stringent import currency restrictions were foreseen by Dr. Schacht at the opening of the Leipzig Autumn Fair. He blamed the Treaty of Versailles for Germany's transfer difficulties and complained of the unwillingness of other nations to purchase German exports, and the barriers erected against these.

He further said the continuance of this attitude must end in the complete breakdown of world trade. Unless others cooperated Germany alone would be powerless to remedy the position.

Dr. Schacht declined to resort either to deflation or devaluation. He said the only way was to make imports tally with available currency.—Reuter.

being given. There was only a small divergence among some as to certain individual items. The scheme of protection proposed was a fair compromise, holding the balance fairly between the industry and the consumer. It was often forgotten that with the exception of one or two items they had suggested an all-round reduction of duty. In the case of Continental and tested bars the duty had been reduced from 46 rupees to 39, the duty on continental plates reduced from 45 to 25 rupees. Continental black-sheets from 73 to 32, galvanised sheets from 83 to 49 rupees. Government would not hesitate to use the powers under Clause 2 of the Bill when Continental prices became stable and economic in order to modify the duties. Sir Joseph Bore expressed the general hope that Tatas at the end of seven years (1941) would have been able to establish the steel industry on a foundation of efficiency and not care so much for dividends and treat the national claims in a spirit of fairness and note of selfish gains. The bill as amended by the Select Committee was passed without a division.

Sir N. N. Sircar introduced a Bill consolidating the law relating to customs duties.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

The House started consideration of the demands for supplementary grants. Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, moved for the grant of 15 lakhs for new railway construction in Sind area which was opened up by the Lloyd Barrage. He said that it would bring in a profit of six per cent. on capital outlay, and it was hoped to complete construction before crops were ready.

Mr. Maswood Ahmad opposed the whole grant on the ground that the area which the new railway (Judu-Pithora Railway) proposed to cover was already adequately covered by the existing Railway line.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon dwelt on the necessity for shortening the distance between Judu and Pithora which area had not even roads, and communications were necessary in view of its rapid development.

MORE PRESSING SCHEMES.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai also supported the granting of the demand but Mr. Jadhav wanted the Government further to examine this as well as other more pressing schemes in the Barrage area.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh pointed to a passage in the Railway Committee's report where it was stated that the line would now be constructed as a metre gauge line, but after some time it would be converted into broad gauge. He asked whether it was a sound course to follow.

Mr. Anwarul Azim objected to the claims of Sind for new projects being given precedence over the claims of other provinces. He opined that if Government had covered the Chittagong area with railway lines, there might have been lesser chance of the spread of terrorism.

DEMAND GRANTED.

Mr. Rau replying to the debate, assured that the line between Judu and Pithora was necessary, as it was more expensive to construct a road. The cost of conversion of the meter gauge to broad gauge would not be much, as it would mean only broadening the line, the rolling stock being that of the Durbar.

The demand was granted.

FOR BARRAGE AREA DEVELOPMENT.

Sir James Grigg moved for the grant of Rs. 152,000 for payment during the year ending 31st March, 1935. He said that the demand was in respect of two schemes—development of agricultural engineering and agricultural propaganda in the Lloyd Barrage area. The rapid development of that area was of considerable importance for the Government of India, since it was only through success of that scheme that Sind after separation, could become financially self-supporting.

WHY EUROPEAN ENGINEER?

Mr. Maswood Ahmad moved a cut of Rs. 50,000. He said that he wholeheartedly supported the separation of Sind and its development, but the method of accelerating progress, based on the demand, was wrong. He objected to the proposed employment of a European engineer at an annual salary of Rs. 18,600 and two Deputy Chief Agricultural Officers for propaganda work.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that it had been proved beyond doubt through the enquiry of the Agricultural Commission and in other ways that nearly everything that the Government's Agricultural Department had to tell the agriculturist was already known. What the agriculturist needed was money to carry out his programme. He therefore opposed the entire grant under the sub-head propaganda.

"NEVER SHALL SAAR RETURN TO HITLER"

80,000 Persons Attend Demonstration At Sulzbach

SARREBRUCK

(Saar Territory), Aug. 27. Eighty thousand persons attended the counter-demonstration to the Hitler meeting, organised at Sulzbach by the Socialists, Communists, Roman Catholics and other supporters of the "status quo" in the Saar Territory. The audience swore in unison "Never shall Saar return to Hitler, and never shall the Brown Plague devastate our country."

Two Nazis who threw gas bombs were arrested.—Reuter

ernment of India, since it was only through success of that scheme that Sind after separation, could become financially self-supporting.

Mr. Maswood Ahmad moved a cut of Rs. 50,000. He said that he wholeheartedly supported the separation of Sind and its development, but the method of accelerating progress, based on the demand, was wrong. He objected to the proposed employment of a European engineer at an annual salary of Rs. 18,600 and two Deputy Chief Agricultural Officers for propaganda work.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that it had been proved beyond doubt through the enquiry of the Agricultural Commission and in other ways that nearly everything that the Government's Agricultural Department had to tell the agriculturist was already known. What the agriculturist needed was money to carry out his programme. He therefore opposed the entire grant under the sub-head propaganda.

QUESTIONS FOR HOUSE.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that before the House was asked to vote on the demand it should be made clear by the Government as to who would reap the benefit if the barrage became a profitable proposition. Another question which must be considered was whether the House should commit itself to the proposition that the Central Government should spend monies on separated Provinces, as this was the implication of passing the demand.

Dr. Ziauddin stated that the Standing Committee had unanimously passed Rs. 152,000 as expenditure and not as a loan and the House should support the decision of the Committee.

Sir James Grigg pointed out that the loan in respect of the Lloyd Barrage was 23 crores. He asked whether a lakh and a half was too much premium for the success of the schemes. He held that most of the questions discussed this afternoon were irrelevant.

Mr. K. C. Neogy wanted to know clearly the financial implications of the demand. He opined that the Government of Bombay should be held responsible for the repayment of the loan with interest.

Mr. Maswood Ahmad's motion for a cut was defeated by 17 votes against 46.

Mr. Maswood Ahmad next moved a cut of Rs. 3,600, which amount represented the overseas allowance for the Agricultural scheme to be engaged under the scheme.

ASSURANCE NOT ACCEPTED.

Sir James Grigg said that it was the Bombay Government who would recruit the officer and he had no doubt that they would do so after advertisement if possible in India. He promised to forward feelings of the House in the matter to the Bombay Government. The assurance, however, was not accepted by some opposition members who forced a division which resulted in another Government victory by 16 votes to 43. At 6/30 when the whole grant was put to the House, several members shouted for its rejection. The House divided a third time and the grant was voted by 46 votes against 14. The House adjourned till to-morrow.

SARDESAI'S SENTENCE CONFIRMED BY HIGH COURT

The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on S. G. Sardesai, Treasurer of Red Flag Girmil Kamgar Union was confirmed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen in appeal. The accused was prosecuted for sedition in respect of a leaflet issued in the city. In convicting

CITY STRIKE CONVICTIONS

Interpellations In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 27.

Replying to a question from Mr. Gazdar, (Karachi City), the Home Member said that it was not a fact that the Karachi City Magistrate and the Additional City Magistrate have not sufficient work.

To a question from Doctor Vaishampayan (Sholapur City), the Home Member stated that 227 persons were charged in Bombay City for alleged offences in connection with the Textile Strike which commenced there in April 23. Out of these 89 were convicted till August 10, as follows:

19 to rigorous imprisonment, ranging from three weeks to six months;

One to one week's simple imprisonment;

45 to fine ranging from 20 to 150 rupees or in default, rigorous imprisonment ranging from one week to two months;

19 to fine ranging from two to ten rupees; and

5 bound over in sums ranging from 25 to 100 rupees for periods ranging from six months to one year.

50 persons were acquitted or discharged, while cases against 9 were withdrawn.

One person alone was given 'B' class in prison.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN SHOLAPUR JAIL

Replying to another question from the same member, the Home Member said that 93 persons were charged in Sholapur City for alleged offences in connection with the Textile Strike which commenced there in February 24.

The maximum punishment awarded to offenders, was two years. None of the offenders were acquitted, but 17 were given the benefit of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

To a third question from the same Member, the Home Member stated that some Sholapur Strike prisoners had begun hunger-strike in Sholapur Sub-jail and Bijapur District jail. It continued for three days, when it was given up by prisoners in Bijapur Jail and withdrawn by prisoners in Sholapur Sub-jail.

FRONTIER GANDHI RELEASED

(Continued from page 1)

31, 1931, conveyed His Excellency's refusal.

Gandhi again requested His Excellency to reconsider his decision to grant him an interview without any conditions as to the scope of discussions. Gandhiji also conveyed to the Viceroy that the Working Committee's resolution on the Civil Disobedience would be suspended during the discussions.

To this telegram also came a flat refusal which "banged and bolted" the door against any further negotiations.

The Civil Disobedience movement was started again on January 4, 1932, with the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and what followed is history well-known to one and all.

Between January 1932 and May 1934, many things have happened, which ultimately resulted in the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience, at Patna.

This was followed by the de-notification by the Government, of Congress organisations in the country. But the Frontier Congress and the Red Shirt Organisation were made an exception and they still continue to remain unlawful.

It was expected that the Government would act with grace by releasing Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and other political prisoners, in response to the Congress gesture. This, however, remained a forlorn hope.

The release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahab may be considered as an act of the barest justice, but the action is robbed-of its grace not only by its belated nature but also by the restrictions imposed on them preventing them from entering the Punjab and the North Western Frontier Provinces and by the continuance of the ban on the Red Shirts Organization.

him, the Chief Presidency Magistrate observed that it contained nothing but a vituperation of Government and of the methods employed by it, and it imputed base motives to the Government.

The appellant's defence was that the leaflet was only an exhortation to the mil-hands to unite and consolidate their ranks to make the general strike of April 23 last a successful demonstration.

Mr. R. B. Godambe appeared for the appellant.

Bill To Kill Conciliation BAKHALE'S LOST BATTLE

Trade Conciliation Bill Becomes Law

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 27.

Popular opinion was brought to bear upon the Government for the first time in the life of this session of the Bombay Legislative Council when the Home Member, Mr. Bell, announced that the Government proposed to reduce sentence as laid down in Clause 15 of the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill from two years' imprisonment of either description and fine upto Rs. 5,000 to the imprisonment of six months and the deletion of a specific amount as fine.

PENALTY CLAUSE.

Prior to this, Mr. Gangoli had asked the Home Member to inform the House of the result of informal discussions that were reported to have taken place regarding the final fixing of the Penalty Clause.

Mr. Bell rising to an explanation said, that several interested members had seen him in that connection, but there was no decision as such at all.

Mr. Bakhale wanted the Government to lay bare their plan before the House. Mr. Bell thereupon made the above announcement. His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne were present in the Governor's Gallery at this time. The Chief of Ichalkaranji was in the President's Gallery.

The Home Member now moved his proposal as an amendment to the clause in question.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale proposed an amendment that there should be simple imprisonment of three months and fine upto Rs. 200. Mr. Gokhale contended that the Home Member's amendment left to the discretion of the Magistrate to inflict sentence of imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, and also entitled him to impose fine to the extent he is empowered by law to levy. The Home Member inquired of the House that an offence under this section with sentence as amended by his amendment would be cognizable.

MR. BAKHALE OPPOSES. Opposing the Government amendment Mr. Bakhale said he saw no reason for providing sentence under this section now that the Government have made the Bill of a permissive nature. Turning to other Labour legislations Mr. Bakhale told the House that obstruction in the duty of factories or mines inspector in factories and mines Acts was provided with fine only to Rs. 500, in the first case and imprisonment to three months only, in the second instance. Even the British Trade Unions Act laid down fine upto 20 pounds or imprisonment to three months for the offence of picketing. The speaker exhorted that, if any sentence were to be provided at all, it should be as short as possible and certainly not six months.

AMENDMENTS GALORE. Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REMOVE THE VETO. Reassembling after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

REASSEMBLING after tea the House considered Mr. Bakhale's amendment to Clause 19 purporting to delete the provision empowering the Governor-in-Council to veto the modifications or rescissions effected by the Council.

Mr. Gokhale's amendment was lost and the Home Member's carried. Clause 15 which was then voted for, was followed in quick succession by three more clauses. Mr. Surve's amendment to Clause 19 wanted to delete part of the clause that authorised the executive to make further rules for the enforcement of the provisions of the Act. Rao Bahadurs Kale and Chitale objected to the absence of the usual legislative phraseology "not inconsistent with the provision of the Act" from the clause. The Home Member was prepared to accept that as a verbal amendment at the third reading. The House rose for tea after the amendment was lost.

Maharashtra A.I.C.C. Elections

BALUKAKA KANITKAR'S APPEAL

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—The result of the election of the members to the All-India Congress Committee on behalf of Maharashtra will be declared in the meeting of the M.P.C.C. on the 9th September voting papers are being sent to the voters. It is essential that some facts are brought to the notice of the voters before they record their votes. They are as follows:—

The Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution that the Congress mandate as regards the habitual wearing of Khaddar by all Congress candidates and voters must be strictly obeyed, and it has been circulated to the various Congress Committees. According to this resolution the following 7 candidates automatically become ineligible, as they are not habitual wearers of khaddar. These gentlemen being keen about truth, discipline and self-respect are sure to withdraw their names from the voting papers. They are:—Messrs N. C. Kelkar, Jamnadas Mehta, N. D. Savarkar, S. M. Joshi, R. K. Khadilkar, K. G. Pashankar and R. G. Pradhan.

Another point. The Congress Parliamentary Board in Maharashtra has selected Mr. N. V. Gadgil as one of its two candidates for the Assembly. He is also elected as the President of the Poona City Congress Committee. It does not seem proper for him to stand for the membership of the A.I.C.C. also. If one and the same person is allowed to stand as a candidate for several places a great injustice is done to other members of an equal status. Besides Mr. Gadgil has already got the opportunity of being a member of the A.I.C.C. Now it is his duty to allow others to have that privilege. He has to look after his practice as a pleader; again he is likely to be encumbered with Assembly work; then there is the work of the Poona City Congress Committee to be done and that ought to be done efficiently. Under these circumstances it will not be proper for the voters to load him with too much burden and it will be imprudent for him to accept it.

So there remain only 19 candidates after deducting the above-mentioned 8 ones.

A third point. My friends Messrs. S. D. Deo and N. V. Gadgil have issued an election ticket of their own and have sent it to the voters. There are several flaws in their method and list. They are as follows:—

(a) It is not proper for the President of the M.P.C.C. to issue a card of his own. It is not in accordance with tradition and etiquette. A president should be above parties. With this feeling about Mr. Deo, Maharashtra elected him to the presidency of the M.P.C.C. He should not have abused this confidence. Mr. Deo issuing an election-card as a President of the M.P.C.C. is just like a governor or a collector, standing at a polling booth, and in a way, ordering the voters to vote for particular favourites of their own. This was never expected from a truth-lover like Mr. Deo.

(b) Mr. Deo unfortunately, seems to have forgotten that the mandate about Khaddar is still there and that he has got an order from the Working Committee to have it enforced in a strict manner. So he has included in his card the names of such gentlemen, as are not obeying the mandate. Now, it is a regrettable thing that Mr. Deo will have to tell them that they cannot stand as candidates. So far as I know, he is too great a lover of truth and discipline to shirk this duty.

(c) One more point. In these days of democracy an election ought to be free in every respect. There must be no pressure of any kind. It is highly improper for anyone to ask voters to elect particular persons by using one's authority or influence. It is unjust to the other candidates and also derogatory to the self-respect of the voters. It is tantamount to declaring them unfit to use their independent judgment. Again all the candidates are proved patriots. Even Messrs. Deo and Gadgil will have to admit this.

So in order to avoid all the above defects I most humbly beg to propose the following list. I have to do this only because a list has already been proposed by my friends.

(1) Dr. B. C. Lagu (Poona, National Education); (2) Mr. A. S. Patwardhan (Ahmednagar, Socialist); (3) Mr. S. P. Patwardhan (Ratnagiri, staunch Khaddarite); (4) Mr. D. K. Kunte (Kolaba, Socialist); (5) Mr. D. M. Damle (Thana); (6) Mr. Deokinandan (E. Khandesh); (7) Mr. G. H. Deshpande (Nasik); (8) Mrs. Leelawati Munshi (W. Khandesh, Dhulia); (9) Dr. B. K. Antrolkar (Sholapur, Socialist); (10) Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatta (B. Suburb, staunch Khaddarite); (11) Mr. S. D. Deo (Satara, resident of Bawdhan, Distt. Satara); (12) Mr. V. K. Joshi (Satara).

Of these candidates Mr. Deo has been already automatically elected. The remaining four members should be elected according to their merit. This list gives representation to all. The remaining four members should be elected from the following eight candidates:—

(1) Mr. B. S. Mehta (Ratnagiri); Mr. Ganesh Sastry Joshi (Secretary, Poona City C. C.); (3) Mr. A. V. Kale (Secretary, Poona City C. C., Sholapur Martial Law Volunteer); (4) Maganbhai Patel (President, Poona Cantonment C. C.); (5) Mr. V. R. Naik (Deccan Hyderabad); (6) Mr. D. K. Gosavi (Satara); (7) Mrs. Gangabai Patel (B. Suburb, Khaddar-worker); and (8) Mr. G. N. alias Balukaka Kanitkar (Village Organizer, Worker in Khadi and National Education).

This proposal will solve all the difficulties.

One more flaw to add. I am not quite for the distribution of seats according to geographical limits. Merit should be the sole test. But taking for granted that it is a sound principle, even then Mr. Deo's list is faulty; because to some districts, like Poona, it gives four seats, while to West Khandesh and the States subjects no seat is given at all. I think this is to be the height of injustice.—Yours etc.,

GAJANAN NARAYAN, alias Balukaka Kanitkar.

Poona, Sadashiv Peth, Aug. 26.

"Social Workers Honoured"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—I have read with interest the report with the caption "Social Workers Honoured," in your issue of Sunday in regard to Rev. W. J. Battise and Rao Saheb B. Y. Khisti, whom you have described as Rao Bahadur, which he is not yet. I must point out that while the report is substantially correct, as far as the meeting which was held about a month ago, is concerned, it is not correct to say that the recipients of the honour are social workers. Rev. Battise is reported to be Pastor of the C.M.S. Church, which he is not. He is only a Deacon and not a full-fledged "Padri" or priest yet to be in charge of a congregation. If Government made him a J.P. it may have been for some other service rendered than social service. It is not possible for the Government to recognize social service of public men, otherwise many well-known men connected with the Social Service League would have been honoured long ago, especially Dr. Manshardt, who is the life and soul of social service of the Nagpada neighbourhood. In regard to Mr. Khisti, he is a teacher of long-standing in the Wilson High School, and if this is called social service, I would not say anything. I shall thank you if you will kindly publish this letter as the Indian Christian community was surprised to see the photo and the report.

The Indian Christians numbered more than ten thousand in Bombay, out of whom I wonder, if even fifty attended the aforesaid meeting.—Yours etc.,

"AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN"

BHOR STATE COUNCIL BOYCOTT SENSATION

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 27. Information is available here that half a dozen leading members (elected) of the Bhore State Legislative Council have boycotted the session which was to begin at Bhore this morning as a protest, it is understood, against the policy of the State in not giving full weight to the resolutions passed and suggestions made by the house.

Midnight efforts on the part of some State officials to persuade the members have reported to have miserably failed.

ALARMING RISE IN GANGES

BENARES, Aug. 27.

The unusual rise in the level of the Ganges at Benares is causing anxiety. The river had already risen considerably during the last several days, but there has been continuous rise since yesterday morning.

The bathing ghats on the Ganges and the lower portions of the buildings on the banks are under water. A portion of the road touching Ahiyabai Ghat was submerged to-day and the river is still rising.

Water has also entered the compounds of some buildings on the bank of the Ganges at Nagwa.—A. P.

FLOODS IN BHAGALPORE

BHAGALPORE, Aug. 27.

Due to devastating floods in Bhagalpore, numerous villages on the banks of the Ganges have been washed away. People are lying on the railway lines.

The Sub-Divisional Officer with the Government officials are removing people from the flooded area. The Marwari Sudhar Samity has opened relief centres in Akbarnagar, Bhagalpore, and Bihpur and is distributing food to 3,000 people daily.

The area under water is rapidly increasing. Dead bodies of cattle and human beings are seen floating on the water of the river. More help is needed.—United Press.

DOABA COMPLETELY SUBMERGED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27.

A correspondent in the flood-affected area informs the press that the Ganges is in floods in Ballia (U. P.). Doaba is completely submerged. Unprecedented scenes have been witnessed near Bahulua where 70 per cent of the houses have collapsed, water reaching the roofs. Railway lines are overcrowded. No leaf is available for cattle to live upon. Many men and cattle have been swept away. Officials are rendering help. Immediate relief is needed. Leaders have been informed.—A. P.

CONCESSION TO FAR EAST STUDENTS

Prague Technical University's Announcement

Students at present undergoing or intending to undergo in the very near future, technical education in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering will be interested to learn that the Czech Technical University of Prague (Czechoslovakia) have decided to organize an "Oversea Sections" for the technical education of the students from Far East. In this special section Electrical and Mechanical Engineering would be taught to the same extent as in the "Home Section," optionally of their studies will be awarded diplomas, which will have the same status as those awarded to students in the "Home Section."

The education imparted by the Czech Technical University is equal in every respect to any of the well-known European Universities; therefore the University will only entertain applications of such students, who are at least graduated B.A. or B.Sc. preference being given to such applicants who have had previous technical training from one of the Indian Technical Colleges.

The University authorities have offered to accommodate the students in the existing hostels under their management, which will reduce the total living expenses, including lecture fees, to about 1,000 Czech Crowns—i.e. about Rs. 110, in our currency—per month.

The new Oversea Section will be started by the middle of October, 1934, which leaves practically very little time for the selected applicants to reach in time for the special session. It is, therefore, requested that the intending applicants should send in their applications with particulars of their education as soon as possible to the above Coy.

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED

JODHPUR, August 27.

Owing to the overflowing of the Pichay band near Bhilera, states the Chief Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railway, the line between Bhawli and Bhilera is badly breached and it is not expected that through communication can be restored for at least four days, the line being under water as well as breached. Trains will continue to run from Piper Road as far as Bhawli.—A. P.

BREACHES RESTORED

DINAPORE, Aug. 27.

The breaches on the up line between Bihra and Kailwar have been repaired according to an official statement, by the Divisional Supdt. Dinapore E. I. Rly. Through communication has been restored by introducing single line working by the up line between Bihra and Kailwar at 15 hours. The Down parcels Express will be the first train to pass over the restored line. All Mail, Express and passenger trains will now take their normal route and the booking of all coaching traffic by the normal route will be resumed. All telephonic and morse communications have been restored between Bihra and Arrah and beyond.—A. P.

WORLD ON EDGE OF VOLCANO

No Hope Of Peace Unless Arms Are Scrapped

The possibility of an impending war in the near future and the reasonableness of stopping it, were emphasized by the various speakers on the World Peace Day celebrated on Monday in the Cowaji Jehangir Hall.

The World Peace Day was held under the auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths and the League of Nations representing most of the communities of India.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Retired Judge, Bombay High Court, presided on the occasion.

Today, the chairman emphasised, the world needed peace more, because the threat of an impending war was looming large in the horizon and might break out at any moment.

In support of his argument he quoted the significant warning of Signor Mussolini.

Peace as instrument of national policy, observed the President, was in its last gasp and this was mainly because of the inventions of deadly instruments as an upshot to various scientific discoveries, and the incessant manufacture of destructive armaments.

Yet the nations of the World, added the chairman, spoke of patriotism and patriotism was based on intelligence rather than on emotions.

The maintenance of peace throughout the world, concluded the speaker, depended only on the adoption of the covenant of the League of Nations and the renunciation of War was only possible if only the mightier powers divested themselves of armaments and did not exploit or seek to exploit the weaker powers.

Mr. V. Venkateswaran who spoke next explained the two gaps which the Pact designed to cover.

Other speakers also emphasised the same view that the world was sitting on the edge of a volcano. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Dr. T. C. Khandwala, Dr. Venkatrao, Messrs. Jos I Sarzon enunciated their individual faiths and illustrated their identity with the doctrine of peace.

Raja J. P. Bahadur Singh then moved the resolution that the meeting resolved an entire renunciation of war adopting peace as an instrument of national policy.

Mr. Venkateswaran seconded the resolution which was finally adopted.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

DR. MOONJE FOR ASSEMBLY

Nationalist Party Candidate From Nagpur Division

NAGPUR, Aug. 27. Support for Pandit Malaviya's Congress Nationalist Party was expressed at an informal meeting of about 50 workers last evening in the city. Mr. M. S. Aney explained the circumstances leading to the formation of the party after which a branch of the party was established with Dr. Moonje as President.

The meeting passed a resolution requesting Dr. Moonje to stand as the Party's candidate at the forthcoming Assembly elections from Nagpur division constituency. An executive committee was also formed with a view to carrying on the party's work in the province.

The C. P. Marathi Congress Committee unanimously decided to recommend Babu Rajendra Prasad as President of the October session of the Congress in Bombay on a motion by Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, President of the Committee which also elected seven members to the A. I. C. C.—A. P.

RETIREDE DEPUTY COLLECTOR V. SISTER-IN-LAW

Both Parties Agree To Withdraw Allegations After H. C. Decree

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by Desabhai Rustumji Mobedji, a retired Deputy Collector in the Bombay Provincial Service, against Najmal Ardesher Mobedji, his sister-in-law, claiming a share in the properties of his deceased brother.

The plaintiff's brother Ardesher Rustumji Mobedji died intestate, in 1924, leaving the plaintiff and his widow, the defendant, as his only heirs. Letters of administration were obtained by the defendant and the plaintiff was paid his half-share in certain properties. He now claimed his share in certain other properties, which he stated, belonged to his deceased brother.

CONSENT DECREE PASSED

In the case a consent decree was passed by his Lordship under which the plaintiff was to be paid Rs. 11,000 and both parties agreed to withdraw allegations against each other.

Mr. P. J. Colman with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Unwalla and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. C. K. Daphtary with Mr. K. T. Desai, instructed by Motchand and Devidas, represented the defendant.

(Continued from Col. 7).

endorsed by Malaviya and his now Nationalist party, can not better be described than in their own respective words uttered by them at Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi said "you should get the Communal Award changed only by winning over the confidence of Mussalmans by love and reason."

While Mr. Aney tersely said "The naughty boy if need be" These are the two well defined attitudes. Let Hindus give their verdict. The Muslims are quietly awaiting the result.

WORD TO MUSSALMANS.

A word to Mussalmans: my own humble opinion is as I have expressed it several times before that to me the Communal Award is most unjust to Mussalmans than to Hindus looking at it communally. It has reduced their majorities in the Punjab and Bengal to minorities but they have foolishly accepted it. In Bengal and Assam the award has unjustly favoured Europeans at the cost of Muslims and Hindus both and in Bengal it has made Europeans a balancing power. The only stumbling block in the way of satisfactory settlement is the abnormal and most unjust representation given to Europeans there. A few seats for Europeans can solve the question for ever to the satisfaction of all concerned. Let Europeans rise to the occasion but if they do not let us join hands with Hindu brothers to eradicate the injustice.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

The Congress has done its duty towards Mussalmans. I most fervently appeal to them to do their duty towards the Congress and show to the world that they are not ungrateful people and are ever ready to respond. The only issue before the country is whether India approves of the "dual Policy" of the Government or not. Those who do not approve of this policy must cast their votes in favour of Congress candidates or in the alternative in favour of the candidates of the Muslim Unity Board and should not allow themselves to cloud the issue by the introduction of irrelevant matters, side tracks, or by the intrigues of the self-seekers. Glory to those who fight for the Cause.

At Calcutta it has also been said that Sind and Assam Hindus are also treated most

"AROUSING COMMUNAL ENMITIES"

Sherwani Analyses Malaviya's Attitude And The Award

APPEALS TO MUSLIMS TO DO THEIR DUTY TO CONGRESS

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the U. P. Congress Leader and Nationalist Muslim has issued the following statement to the press:—

The inevitable has happened and Malaviya has again broken away from the Congress for the third time within these eventful 14 years. It was more unfortunate now than it was in 1921 and 1926, as this time the secession is purely on communal question. One cannot question the superior wisdom of a seasoned statesman like the revered Panditji, but to one who is not so mature in politics, this untimely controversy must arouse communal enmities which in their turn will divert the attention of the country from the real issues put before it by the Congress and will also provide a bad "safety valve" for the seething discontent of the masses.

GENESIS OF THE AWARD

Before we enter into the whirlwind of the election campaign, let us see in true perspective which of the two attitudes taken on the Communal Award is the correct attitude. It seems necessary to narrate certain facts just preceding the Communal Award: Everybody knows that several efforts were made to solve the communal tangle but the communities did not come to an agreement till the second Round Table Conference. The question was again opened with great optimism at that time and after a great deal of negotiations a proposal was made by the late Sir Mohammad Shafi to which practically all the Mohammedans present there subscribed. The proposal was based on joint electorate with reservation of seats but the proposal was thrown out by Malaviya and Dr. Munji, for one seat in the Punjab. After that, if my information is correct, a letter was written to the Prime Minister asking him to arbitrate. This letter was signed by all the Hindus, with the solitary exception of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, probably thinking that the author of the "Awakening of India" and the Prime Minister was one and the same person. None of the Mussalmans signed it. Of course, Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu did not sign. If the Award is anti-national who is to be blamed?

THE ONLY QUESTION

However instead of apportioning the blame, let us examine the Award itself. The chief objection against the Award so far raised is that it is unjust to Hindus of the Punjab and Bengal inasmuch as it gives statutory majority to Mussalmans by separate communal electorate.

But the facts on the contrary are that in the Punjab Mussalmans are given 86 seats out of 175 by separate electorate which is just 49.1 per cent and according to the recent census they form 59 per cent of the total population of the province while in Bengal they are given 119 out of the total of 250 which comes to 47.6 per cent of the whole, and Muslims form more than 56 per cent of the population.

Thus it is absolutely incorrect to say that they are given communal majority by separate communal electorate. It is probable that Muslims may form a majority in the Punjab, but only with the help of those Mussalmans who are returned by joint electorates. In Bengal even such chances are very remote. In that case, there will not be a question of statutory majority by communal electorate; but only of a Muslim majority. Are Hindus justified in grudging Muslims this bare majority in the face of their unassailable majority in 7 out of 9 provinces and that too in the name of nationalism? Putting all camouflages aside that is the only communal question.

SIND AND ASSAM

It is further complained that Hindus are given seats less than their proportion in other provinces not a word has been said so far by the so-called Nationalists against this very same injustice meted out to Mussalmans. Not only has their surplus been swallowed up but majorities have been definitely reduced to minorities. When Nationalist Mussalmans raise their voice against this most glaring injustice they are branded as communalists.

At Calcutta it has also been said that Sind and Assam Hindus are also treated most

unjustly; while the fact of the matter is that Hindus in Sind are about 26 per cent and are given 31.6 per cent, that is 19 out of 60 while in Assam where Mussalmans are about 37 per cent they are allotted 31.5 per cent i.e. 34 out of 108.

Still Mussalmans are stigmatised as a favoured wife, and a separate party is being organised to defend Hindu rights against the Communal Award, and Mr. Aney to put it in his own word is ready "to go down on his knees before the British Cabinet to get the Award changed." It may be said that while drawing the percentage I have taken general constituencies into consideration; but may I ask whether any non-Hindu had ever been returned in all these provinces during the last 14 years from any general constituency?

SEPARATE VS. JOINT

Now as regards joint versus separate electorate: I may say at the outset that personally, I am still in favour of joint electorate, and shall strive my utmost, and that too in spite of the Communal Award, to bring round my community to accept joint electorate as I am convinced that separate electorate is more injurious to Mussalmans than to Hindus. But my community seems to be against joint electorate at present, and let us see whether it is justified in that attitude. Muslims are more inclined towards separate electorate, simply because they have not got full faith in the sense of justice and fair-play of the sister community. This suspicion instead of becoming less is growing stronger and stronger every day. During the last 14 years, no Mussalmans is returned from any constituency of the legislative bodies enjoying the privilege of joint electorate, and where Hindus are in a majority.

Not only that but when Congress ventured to put up a tried nationalist and Congressman from Delhi, Malaviya, who is now all and all for joint electorate opposed this candidate by putting up a gentleman who did never take part in any national activity before and ever since. The late lamented Pandit Motilal rightly remarked on that occasion that Malaviya buried joint electorate in a thousand deep. Against this very gentleman, the new Hindu Mahasabha has now passed the notorious resolution No. 6 last month.

We have got joint electorate in the Bar Councils the most enlightened and educated bodies, but I know about my own province. In this province during the last 3 elections, two Mussalmans only of the standing and fame of Mr. Justice Iqbal, Ahmed and Dr. Waliullah were returned.

FRONTIER AND MALAVIYAJI.

Apart from elections, in the Assembly itself when the resolution about introducing reforms in the Frontier was proposed, Malaviya and his party most vehemently opposed the resolution against all.

In the tenets of Nationalism. In this connection, I further make bold to say that under the influence of Malaviya, the Congress has adopted the same attitude which it has adopted on the Communal Award at Bombay: the majority of Hindus being against the resolution and all the Muslim Congressmen being in favour of it, the Congress became neutral. Not a murmur then but such a hue and cry now! Perhaps it is the privilege of majority to pose as Nationalists under any circumstances and the misfortune of a minority to be stigmatised as communalists under any pretence. Conscience also comes to the rescue of a majority alone. I will not bring out many other things which happen every day.

I frankly but most regretfully admit that Muslim mentality at present is most reactionary and more or less alien in its outlook, but a people scattered in such a fashion all over India as to be either in a hopeless minority or in an ineffective majority and treated with such scant courtesy by a majority is bound to develop such an alien but all the same reprehensible Psychology.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Much has been said about the present attitude of the Congress. The two attitudes of one Mahatma Gandhi endorsed by the C. P. Board and the Working Committee and the other of Mr. Aney

(Continued in Col. 5).



**QUICKLY AND SAFELY
BREAKS UP A COLD IN
THE HEAD. SIMPLY
BREATHE THE VAPOUR
FREQUENTLY AT THE
FIRST SYMPTOMS.**

First thing every morn-
ing put a drop of
"VAPEX" on your
handkerchief.

Of All Chemists.



MARGO SOAP

**THE SAFEST SOAP
FOR THE TROPICS**

Margosa (NEEM) provides an answer that clinches and convinces. Soothing, Sanitary and Fragrant, it lathers freely and cleanses thoroughly.

Used daily it keeps the
Skin Smooth and Free
from Infections.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL
BALLYGUNGE: CALCUTTA
Branch:—Princess St., Bombay 2.

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

MISUSE OF AUTHORITY

(Continued from Page 6)

garg to C. D. prisoners in reply to interpellations:

"For several months past local Governments with approval of Government of India, have been releasing C. D. prisoners, even before the expiry of their sentences, whenever they were satisfied that such releases would not result in revival of movement."

According to this clear declaration in the Assembly from the highest and most responsible official, the only justification for continuing the incarceration was the apparently excusable apprehension that a whole-sale release might again lead to the revival of the movement; but after the suspension of the movement, with a clear mandate to all Congressmen, except one, not to offer Civil Resistance, could there be any "bona-fide" apprehension for a revival in any honest mind? Then what becomes of the pompous solemn assurance in the House? Does it not appear as an attempt to appease the opposition for the time being by a misleading statement of policy?

Months after the suspension of C. D. movement, Government still regularly publish the number of C. D. prisoners in different Provinces, thus giving a fresh reminder every month of broken pledges and assurances. There is not even a little display of common civility towards the gentle sex and the list of betrayals includes a number of women prisoners. The Bombay Government, as was expected, carries the palm and has kept up its reputation till the last of topping the list; there are a number of patriots from Karnatak, undergoing inhuman sentences of 7 or 8 years for technical breaches and according to the latest declaration the Sholapur prisoners are doomed to complete their long terms.

Still the Home Member's reply in the Assembly given, exactly a year ago that "local Governments with the approval of Government of India have been releasing C. D. prisoners even before the expiry, when there is no fear of revival of movement" is on the records of Assembly proceedings; either that statement should be expunged or even a belated effort should be made now to carry out the policy thus solemnly declared; otherwise these statements and declarations even from high officials in the House, will be rightly treated as "scraps of paper" and no man with any sense of responsibility would take them seriously.

But whatever technical justification there may be, for demanding a complete "pound of flesh" from the helpless prisoners in their charge, their persecution even after the full completion of their terms could on no account be justified or considered excusable.

Short-sighted Policy

Even from the narrow bureaucratic point of view the policy of refusing passports to ex-political

prisoners intending to go abroad is short-sighted and in some cases produces disastrous results. When a loyalist father or guardian wants to "save" his refractory son and with a view to remove him from the "dangerous zone" of politics, he hits upon this form of deportation and prepares to send him on an academical exile in foreign land, this God-sent obstruction from the Government, by refusal of passport, is most welcome and saves the youth from a painful situation, thus retaining him for further service in the country, when needed. Thus the efforts to transform the boy from a "patriot" to a "loyalist" is often frustrated, though unconsciously, by this attitude of Government. With regard to the youths' aspiring for a career and dreaming of academical and professional glory and triumph the case is different. When they find their dreams and aspirations so ruthlessly and unexpectedly blasted by such unreasonable and inexplicable attitude of Government, they automatically turn into malcontents, a dangerous type of citizens for foreign rulers. Thus instead of lessening the danger to the State, this refusal of passports would inevitably lead to disastrous results, particularly from the bureaucratic point of view.

Besides, physical contact is not necessary to inculcate particular ideas and motives. On the contrary, we have had several strange psychological phenomena, whereby enthusiasts have remained great admirers of Red Communism, till an actual visit to the head-quarters, has transformed them into their adverse and bitter critics. The "forbidden fruits" are always desired and the greater the attempt made to keep Indian youths, out of what is considered for them undesirable atmosphere of the West, will only result in greater desire and curiosity on their part to know and study these prohibited studies and methods. It is safer ultimately to let them face the danger and come out of it unscathed. Therefore, the sooner the authorities are de-luded of this false notion that by refusing passports, they are either preventing the entry of dangerous creed into the country or helping to reform the youths, the better for them and the country.

I do not desire to be misunderstood on the subject. I have tried to state the case entirely from the official point of view. Not that I myself consider either such association or study in any way dangerous or unhealthy for the youths of this country. In spite of all the enforced restrictions of a panicky state, or artificial over-control by over-solicitous parents or guardians, the youth will, after all, be what his natural inclinations and bent will make him. A little friendly guidance and a non-exacting supervision, is all that is needed. The use of force and compulsion, particularly after the age of discretion, in any shape or form, and coming from any quarter, is always resented and a struggle for resistance begins, which sometimes ends in making the young more desperate.

After a third straight defeat in the trials, "Weetamoe" has dropped out from the competition for the defender of America's Cup.

"NO CAUSE FOR DISCHARGE"

Arguments Concluded In Suit Against Secretary Of State

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 27. Judgment was reserved by Mr. M. S. Patil, the Second Class Sub-Judge of Kalyan, after hearing arguments in the suit in which Mr. B. R. Joshi, formerly bond-tester, sues the Secretary of State for India-in-Council (through the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway) for damages suffered due to alleged wrongful discharge and for reinstatement.

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Bombay Barrister, arguing on behalf of the plaintiff, said that the notice of discharge served on Mr. Joshi on February 10, 1932 by the Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bombay, was unauthorized and illegal, because the Superintendent had no power to terminate the services of the plaintiff and because the period of notice fell short by three days. Counsel further stated that the rules regulating the discharge and dismissal of State railway non-gazetted government servants were not observed by the railway administration, and that the grounds necessitating a discharge order did not exist.

Mr. Kolah, Counsel for the defendant, replying to the arguments put forward by the plaintiff, stated that those rules were not binding, as the Crown had power to dismiss at pleasure any of its servants. In the alternative Counsel argued that the grounds shown for terminating the plaintiff's services were sufficient to bring his case under the provisions of the discharge rules.

SUTTA-KHEL AT CHINCHPOKLI

Heavy Fines Imposed On Accused

Rs. 1,000 is the aggregate amount of fine imposed on two persons, convicted of gambling in "Sutta", who were ordered to pay Rs. 500, each, by Mr. M. A. P. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday. Sub-Inspector D. B. Desai, of the Kalachowki Police Station, armed with a "gaming" warrant and disguised as a fruit-seller, carried out a successful raid and seized Rs. 262 in cash and a number of "Sutta" slips and account books, in a room in the Satve Building, under the Chinchpokli Bridge on Saturday night and arrested three persons. The raid is remarkable for the substantial amount of cash recovered in a humble-looking room.

Two persons were fined as above and the third was acquitted. The informant will receive Rs. 100 as a reward for his services in bringing the case to light.

The Magistrate further ordered the accused to undergo three weeks' R.I. in default. The names of the two convicted persons are Mahadeo Ramachandra Varang and Raghunath Babu. The Magistrate, in his judgment, observed that note books that the accused had 35 agents and the "Sutta" accounts of each agent since June, 1934, are written in these note-books. The accounts in other books showed that gambling was carried on on a very extensive scale involving thousands of rupees.

Varang admitted having carried on "Sutta" gambling on his initiative and Raghunath stated that he assisted Varang. Both pleaded "guilty."

"I think, I should impose the maximum fine in a case like this," observed the Magistrate, and sentenced them as above.

The third person was acquitted. Mr. C. B. Vekar conducted the prosecution.

HARD LABOUR FOR BARONET

Pleads Guilty Of Assaulting Boy

A British baronet was sentenced to six months' hard labour at Gloucester in mail week and he was ordered to pay £20 costs.

He was Sir John Lancelot Hungerford Pollen (50) of Dauntsey, near Chippenham, Wiltshire and he was charged with indecently assaulting a 13-year-old Rotherbourne (Wills) schoolboy. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. H. J. Parham (for the Public Prosecutor) said he would not proceed with a major charge (to which Sir John had pleaded "not guilty"). It was doubtful if a jury would convict.

Mr. R. C. Hutton (defending) said Sir John's condition could only be cured by alienists. He pleaded with the magistrates to bind Sir John over and send him to a home.

BURGLARY IN KAMATIPURA LANE

Jewellery Valued At Rs. 1093 Stolen

On a charge of house-breaking and theft, the Nagpada Police arrested Kalloo Ajdiya on Sunday and put him up for remand today before the Presidency Magistrate, 8th Court, Mazgaon.

On Saturday night, last, the residence of Illah Din Mahomed situated on the ground floor of Bengali House, Kamatipura 5th Lane, was broken into and cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 1093 was stolen.

The accused who lives in the same lane was suspected to have had a hand in the commission of the offence as he formerly lived with the complainant and knew how much property he possessed and the place where it was kept. The accused was remanded to police custody till September 4 pending inquiries.

DEAD CHILD IN DHOTI

Maruthi Dasruth and his daughter, Banobai, arrested on Friday last, were placed before Mr. M. A. P. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday.

The De Lisle Police alleged that, at about 8-45 p.m. on Friday night, Maruthi was found going along the De Lisle Road under suspicious circumstances.

When challenged by a constable at the Curry Road Junction, he was found in possession of a dead male child, which he concealed in a dhoti and which he threw down from the bridge, when accosted.

Inquiries showed that Banobai, who is a widow, gave birth to a child on Friday morning, and had given it to her father for disposal.

The two accused have been released on a bail upto September 3 for further police inquiries.

(Continued from column 7) the Army Headquarters have, up to the present at any rate, refrained from commenting to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command on his failure to take disciplinary action in this case. We strongly recommend that they should do so.—United Press.

"FALSE CERTIFICATES DELIBERATELY FURNISHED"

Military Accounts Committee's indictment Of Field Officer's Conduct

SIMLA. (By Mail.)

The following are extracts from the Report of the Military Accounts Committee which forms part of the Public Accounts Committee for 1932-33 submitted by the Hon'ble Finance Member to the Assembly:—

It is true that the Director of Army Audit had deemed it necessary to call our attention to a considerable number of instances of financial irregularity with regard to which we have some comments to make later on in this report. But we have to recognise that in an organisation of the size of the Defence Services of India there is bound to be every year a certain number of irregularities and they must be viewed with a due sense of proportion.

FALSE CERTIFICATES.

The most serious cases of individual irregularity mentioned in the Report, of the Director of Army Audit are, in our opinion, certificates were recorded, or incorrect information was supplied to audit in other ways. In some of these cases the offence was deliberate in order to conceal an irregularity already committed; in one case, the object was to enable the administration to spend the money before March 31. The correct recording of original facts in bills, vouchers, certificates, etc., is essentially an administrative requirement, and it is the duty of the responsible departmental officers to ensure the strict accuracy of these departmental records.

For example we were told that in one of the cases referred to, it was due to a pure accident that audit happened to obtain evidence which proved that the explanation, furnished by the executive for certain heavy expenditure was not in accordance with the facts, and that a fraud had taken place. We view with grave concern the fact that such false certificates were furnished deliberately in some

cases, and we therefore welcome orders issued under the direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to check such practices.

It is our usual practice to restrict our comments on general types of irregularity that are brought to our notice, and our recommendations to the action required to prevent their recurrence; but one case has occurred in the way under report of so serious a character that we consider it necessary to refer to it specially. The facts are not disputed.

A field officer signed a series of false certificates over the period of a year, some of them to the effect that he had not been provided with quarters, when actually he was living in quarters provided for him, and others to the effect that his family was residing with him when it was found that his family was not residing with him during the period in question, in order to obtain for himself a small personal advantage of approximately Rs. 240 in lodging allowance and compensation for inferior accommodation.

Similar action by the civil officer would, so far as we can judge, have justified a criminal prosecution for cheating under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. No disciplinary action of any kind was taken against this officer; he was merely required to refund the sum of which by his deliberately false statements, he had defrauded Government.

WHY A H. I. IS SILENT? We were informed that so far as the field officer himself is concerned, it is held as a matter of administrative principle, that no further action could be taken, since the order of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command must be considered a final order. We do not wish to dispute that this is so, but, so far as we have been able to ascertain, (Continued in column 5.)

TO MEN & WOMEN OF ALL AGES—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY

No Vitality Is this you?



Under Indian conditions, with excessive heat prevailing over a great part of the year, vitality is frequently at low ebb. You always feel tired and everything is an effort.

No vitality—too nervy to relax properly and rest—too exhausted to work, to read, to concentrate—easily overcome with the heat? If this is you, start taking "Phyllosan" to-day!

Soon you will be sleeping better, enjoying your food and your recreation. You will become more vital. "Phyllosan" brings about this change because it has a profoundly revitalising effect upon the whole human organism.

"Phyllosan" is prepared under the direction of E. Buerger, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Containing no deleterious chemicals, no alcohol, no animal fats, "Phyllosan" is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless in any dose. Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. But take them regularly and the results will astonish you.

Start taking
'PHYLLOSAN'
(Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.

TO-DAY!

To revitalise your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—irrespective of age.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

Issued by Natural Chemicals Ltd.



Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL



This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

JABAKUSUM



The Key to Latent Brain Faculties & Maximum Hair-loveliness.

Of All Good Dealers

C. K. SEN
—& Co., Ltd.,—
29 KOLUTOLA, Calcutta.

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER DECLINE OF 10 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Absence Of Speculative Activity

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Quiet But Tin And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Aug 27
On Monday, the sterling dollar cross rate ruled quiet but the sterling franc cross rate recovered a little after continued decline for the last few days.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

The New York cotton market ruled quiet in the absence of speculative activity. The threat of the textile strike hampered operations considerably. There was general liquidation and southern selling which depressed prices but later there was some scattered buying.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold was slightly easy but silver improved a little.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED STEADY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled quiet but steady. Chicago oats and rye were steady but speculative activity was lacking. Argentine linseed was steady.

TIN FIRM BUT JUTE UNCHANGED

Tin was firm. Jute remained unchanged. Rubber improved a little.

GILTED SECURITIES IN POOR REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed fairly good activity on better enquiry. Gilt-edged securities were in poor request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

Previous closing	New York, Aug 27
To-day's opening	13.35
Difference	13.30
To-day's closing	13.25
Difference	13.20

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 223
-----------	---------

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Previous closing	Liverpool, Aug 27
To-day's opening	6.90
Difference	6.85
To-day's closing	6.81
Difference	6.74

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 27
In the absence of fresh stimulus the market lacks buying power and trading in consequence was rather quiet with very narrow price movements. The threat of the textile strike continued to hamper operations to a considerable extent and although some support appeared from foreign buying, prices eased under liquidation and southern selling influenced by favourable weather reports from Texas. Trading in December commenced at 13.30 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing. The market declined on some liquidation and speculative selling owing to disappointing advices from Liverpool and favourable weather reports but declines brought in some local buying which kept prices from falling off further as result of which movements then became rather narrow and unimportant with the rate ruling at 13.25. The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.25 with a decline of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:

October	(13.31/13.30)	13.15/13.14
December	(13.46/13.45)	13.30/13.28
January	(13.52/13.52)	13.34/13.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 27
The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American October	(6.93)	6.88
American December	(6.89)	6.84
Egyptian October	(8.50)	8.45
Egyptian November	(8.53)	8.48

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 27
Broach A-M moved between Rs. 222.8 and Rs. 223.8 at night. As New York cotton futures were about 5 points down, Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 223.8 at 10.30 p.m.

SENTENCE REDUCED ON APPEAL

The appeal filed by Malcolm-Michael George against the sentence of 30 months' rigorous imprisonment, passed on him by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for criminal breach of trust in respect of six cycles, was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court. It was contended that the sentence was too severe. Their Lordships reduced the sentence to an aggregate term of ten months.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. V.N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellant and Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 27
Liverpool wheat opened quiet but steady at 70-3/8, December at 73 and March at 75-1/4. The market improved somewhat on some speculative buying on better advices from abroad and good business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 27
Chicago wheat opened quiet but steady with September at 1.03-1/2, December at 1.04-3/4 and May at 1.06-1/2. Trading was comparatively small in the absence of any fresh news and lack of speculative activity.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 27
Chicago oats opened steady but there was very little doing. December opened at 51-3/4 and May at 53. The market lacked speculative interest and business was very quiet.

Chicago rye opened steady with May at 91. Trading was quiet and featureless owing to the lack of demand and disappointing advices from other markets.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 27
Argentine linseed was quiet but steady due to the lack of enquiry. November option opened at 14.40 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing and the price continued steady without any movement up to noon.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (2226 3/4 buyers 2227 sellers) 2227 3/4 buyers 2227 7/8 sellers. Firm Lead (210 11/16 buyers) 210 11/16 buyers. No sellers. Quiet. Electrolytic Copper (231 1/4 to 231 3/4) 231 1/4 to 231 3/4. Glasgow Iron (270) 270.

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct. old crop (215 3/16) 215 3/8 sellers. Dundee Sept-Oct old crop (217) 217 1/4. Lightning Sept-Oct old crop (215) 215.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4. Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2. Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4. Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 9/16 paid and buyers. Oct-Dec (7 5/8) 7 3/4 sellers. Paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (212 3/4) 212 7/16 sellers. Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (212 1/2) 212 1/2 sellers. Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (211 1/8) 211 1/8 sellers. Groundnuts Coromandal Sept (211) 210 7/8 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Aug 27
Wheat September 315 3/8. Wheat January 4 5/8. Wheat May 4 5/8. The tone was quiet. Linseed September 7 1/2. Linseed May 6 12 1/2. The tone was quiet.

100.8; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 106 15 small lot; 5 per cent Punjab Bonds 1934-40 144 small lot. Railways: Arrahsaram Light Railway 57 ex div; Hardwarandhra Branch Railway 115 small lot; Sarasarajganj Railway 94.8 ex div. Cotton: Kesoram 4. Coals: Amalgamated 20 1/4; Bengal 26 1/4 ex div; Katras Jheriah 33 1/2; New Beerbhoom 15; New Manbhoom 36 1/2; North Dumka 3 1/4; Rewa Coal fields 11 1/2; Saptakuria and Asansol 11 1/2; Searsole 2 3/4; Seepore 16 1/4 premium; Standard 29 1/2; Talcher 2 1/2.

Jutes: Adanjee only 11 7/8; Albion 25 1/2; Anglo India 40; Auckland 27 1/2; small lot; Bally 18 1/2; Barnagore 163 small lot; Belvedere 38 small lot; Budge Budge 336 small lot; Calcutta Jute Manufg only 17 1/2; Calcutta Jute Manufacturing pref 5 1/4; Cheviot 22 small lot; Clive 32 1/2; Clive 21 pref 131 small lot; Fort William 29 1/2; Dalhousie 372 small lot; Delta 379; Gouropore 530; Houghly pref 18 1/8; Howrah 55 1/4; Hukumchand 14 1/4; Kanarhat 5 1/8; National 24 1/4; Nuddea 38 1/4; Sugar shares: Balarampur 15 1/4; Cawnpore 32 1/8; Cawnpore pref 156 small lot; Murree Brewery 182 small lot; Samastipore 9 1/2.

Tea Shares: Bishnauth 32 9/8; Gunagaram 304 small lot; Hattikihra 27 1/2; Patrakola 1059 small lot; Ranicherra 20 1/4; Tezpur only 11 1/5.

Miscellaneous: Mattra Electric 7; Bengal Iron 3 1/2; Burn and Co. 7; 220; Indian Iron and Steel 6 1/2; Kunardhubi Engineering pref 72; Bengal Paper only 84 1/8 small lot; Mathurapore Zemindary 1 1/4.

Rubber shares: Alleghy 2 point 17 1/2 etc; Hamilton 2 point 45 etc; Kempas 3 point 60 etc; Kuala Sidim 2 point 95 etc; Radella 5 point 45 etc; Sungai Ramal 2 point 40 etc; 5 1/2 per cent 1929/30 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debentures 116 small lot.—A. P.

GENERAL CONDITIONS UNINTERESTING ON STOCK EXCHANGE

GOOD SHIPMENT OF TIN FROM LIVERPOOL

Franc-Sterling Rate Controlled By Exchange Fund

FRIGHTENED BEARS COVER SHORT SALES IN DOLLARS AND STERLING

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 27
On the Stock Exchange, the new account started fairly cheerful but with the holiday season still hampering the volume of business, general conditions were somewhat uninteresting. In the good shipment from Liverpool created a shortage with a consequent rise in the price.

Rubber was firm on continued speculative buying. Wheat after early steadiness declined in sympathy with American advices. Cotton was lower in sympathy with America.

The Exchange fund controlled Franc-Sterling rate in the early part of the day but later continental bears became frightened lest they might be caught short of dollars and sterling and therefore began covering resulting in the hardening of sterling and dollars in terms of gold currencies.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

LONDON, Aug 27
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 293 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug 27
London Stock Exchange markets were generally very steady. Gilt-edged securities were quiet. Mining shares were fairly active. Industrials generally were quiet but there were some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280 3/4) 280 3/4. 3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2105 1/8) 2105 1/8. 4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2110 7/8) 2111. 4 per cent Funding Loan (2115 5/8) 2115 7/8. 6 1/2 per cent War Loan (2174 3/8) 2174 3/4. 4 per cent Victory Bonds (1 1/2) 1 1/2 5/8.

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Tradition (20 1/2) 20 1/2. International Holding (20 1/2) 20 1/2. Hydro Electric (20 1/2) 20 1/2. Musical Industries (27-0) 25-3. Prinsep Johnson (41-0) 42-1/2. Imperial Chemical Deft (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2. Imperial Chemical Ordinary (94 1/2) 94 1/2. Woolworth New Ord (107-9) 107-9. Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0. Dunlop Rubber (48-10 1/2) 48-10 1/2. University Ordinary (21-0) 21-0. Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9. Cables and Wireless (43 3/4) 43 3/4. British American Tobacco (22-6) 22-9.

Camera 'A' (47 5/8) 47 5/8. Imperial Tobacco Ord (130-0) 130-0. P and O S.N. Co. Deft (15-6) 15-6. Distillers (88-40 1/2) 88-40 1/2. Redfurn Deers (11-9) 11-9. British Celanese (107 1/2) 107 1/2. J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-3. Ex Div. Courtaulds Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2. Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-4. Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3. Inter Nickels (23 3/8) 23 3/8. Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-0. Tata Iron and Steel (2110 1/2) 2110 1/2.

INDIAN LOANS

LONDON, Aug 27
3 per cent Indian Stock (280 1/2) 280 1/2. 3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (293 3/4) 293 3/4. 4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-51 (2112 1/2) 2112 1/2. 4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-52 (2115 1/2) 2115 1/2. 5 per cent New Indian 1915 (2106 1/2) 2106 1/2. 3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (2101) 2101. 5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (2112 3/4) 2112 3/4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

7 1/8 per cent Australian Loan (2107 7/8) 2108.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-1 1/2) 21-0. Empire of India and Ceylon (42-0) 41-3. Donora Tea (55-0) 55-0.

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2.

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (36-6) 37-3. Galla Kelanang (25-9) 25-9. Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35 1/2) 35-7 1/2.

MINING SHARES.

Nanddyong (34-1 1/2) 34-1 1/2. Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2. Rio Tinto (45-5/8) 45-5/8. East Rand Proprietary (54-0) 54-0. Rand Mine (147-6) 147-6.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2. Anglo Persian (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2. Burma Oil (82-0) 82-6. Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2. Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3. Royal Dutch (229 1/2) 229 7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 27
The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange. General Motors (31 3/4) 31 3/4. Anaconda Copper Mining (31 1/2) 31 1/2. U.S. Steel Common (36 1/8) 36 1/8. U.S. Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

Additional Police For Official Protection

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE APPROVES EXPENDITURE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.
It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly, besides approving Government's scheme for the development of Civil Aviation at an estimated cost of 62,000 rupees gave sanction to a number of other proposals.

As an offshoot of discussions at the provincial economic conference in Delhi, there was a suggestion to increase the trade publicity Grant of the High Commissioner for India particularly, in order to enable the Indian Trade Commissioners at Hamburg, to visit not only the Leipzig fair but the fairs at other European centres as well in order to induce them to take closer interest in Indian exports.

The increased grant proposed was approved by the Committee to-day.

ADDITIONAL POLICE

The Committee also approved of the expenditure in connection with the entertainment of additional police for the protection of high officials of the Government of India Secretariat Buildings and the Council Chamber during the winter of 1934-35. It was stated that it was impossible to provide this force from the permanent strength of Delhi police. The Government of India, it was further explained to the Committee, are satisfied that arrangements are indispensable so long as the activities of terrorists continue.

The strengthening of the frontier lines round Cutch was another proposal considered and passed. The object is to take effective preventive measures to check smuggling of dutiable goods into British India from Cutch.

The staff will be entertained till the middle of December only and the position will be reviewed sometime in November when the Collector of Salt Revenue will be asked to submit detailed proposals for a permanent establishment. The cost of the present scheme is only Rs. 43,000.

The Committee is meeting again this week to dispose of the remaining proposals of the Government.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS FROM "E" WARD

45 Candidates And Their Symbols

The following are the symbols of the "E" Ward candidates standing for the B.P.C.C.:

1. Mr. P. A. Parab—Alligator.
2. " B. P. Varman—Sword.
3. " Hafiz Alibahadur Khan—Plough.
4. " Furshottam Tricundas—Lion.
5. " Hari Balajee—Mirror.
6. " K. Dashrath—Sewing Machine.
7. " N. G. Jadhav—Bullock Cart.
8. " R. M. Thakur—Palanquin.
9. " N. V. Nakhwa—Lock & Key.
10. " Ganpat Baloo—Horse.
11. " R. K. Achrekar—Sun.
12. " Syed Noorali—Rose.
13. " Masjid Hakim—Tiger.
14. " R. D. Hamand—Parrot.
15. " H. D. Hakim—Scale.
16. " A. H. Hasanali—Engine.
17. " S. Haji Essak—Hat.
18. " M. A. More—Camel.
19. " H. Imam—Moon.
20. " Ganpat Appa Garhar—Dagger.
21. " S. H. Shaikh—Spectacle.
22. " Tyab Shaikh—Chair.
23. " F. M. Pinto—Table.
24. " H. E. Udmal—Dog.
25. " Abdul Hamid—Victoria.
26. " Ali Mohamed—Door.
27. " Hakim Ekrami—Elephant.

28. " S. V. Patil—Stork.
29. " S. K. Pupala—Ship.
30. " J. J. Choksey—Sate.
31. " Gunwant Kapadia—Bell.
32. Miss Bachubai Wagle—Peacock.
33. Mr. S. K. Khule—Watch.
34. " Akhtar Alam—Motorcar.
35. " S. H. Daru—Cycle.
36. " Dhirajlal Modi—Snake.
37. " Mohamed Jaffar—Umbrella.
38. " Baboo Sharif—Scissors.
39. " V. A. Desai—Lantern.
40. " Babooram Bhawoo—Gun.
41. " Jafar Jamal—Walking Stick.
42. " Mohamedali Mirzali—Mitrebox.
43. " B. T. Desai—Dog.
44. " K. B. Kubal—Flowerpot.
45. " Maniklal Vakil—Tabala.

Out of the 45 candidates, Messrs. Usman Azad, B. S. Chipla and J.D. Balsara have withdrawn. The candidates are requested to bring their own symbols to paste on the ballot-box by 3-30 a.m. on the election-day.

The roll of voters now being completely maintained, the candidates are also requested to visit the Ward Office and see to their voters' names whether entered or not.

GROUND ORGANISATION FALLS SHORT OF AVIATION NEEDS

Government Propose To Spend Nearly A Crore From Capital To Provide Better Facilities

SIMLA, Aug. 25.
The development and organisation of air routes in India which have been under serious consideration provided for the Government of India for some time past, came up for discussion before the Standing Finance Committee, which met to-day under the Chairmanship of Sir James Gifford, Finance Member.

Owing to the present unsatisfactory state of the ground organisation provided for civil aviation in India, the development of air routes in India, to be financed from loan funds has been under the contemplation of Government.

During the last five years, financial conditions have been such that it has been possible to sanction new expenditure only in exceptional cases, and civil aviation a new activity with no immediate prospect of being remunerative, has been treated with special favour.

Recognising financial difficulties, the development of civil aviation has been very rapid during the past few years. Since 1929, when the first internal air service was established between Karachi and Delhi, the length of air routes in regular operation has risen to 4760 miles in 1933, the weekly scheduled mileage flown on these services have risen to 12,640, and the amount of petrol consumed in civil aviation has risen from 52,000 to 375,000 gallons. India has now three regular trans-continental weekly services (the Imperial Airways Service operating alternately with Indian Trans-Continental Airways Service the French Service and

the Dutch Service), two regular internal weekly services from Calcutta to Rangoon and from Madras to Karachi, and a regular daily service (between Calcutta and Dacca).

This rapid development has produced a position, in which the ground organisation provided, falls definitely far short of requirements. Several of the most important landing grounds are unsuitable for use, and even dangerous during the monsoon. Attempts to save time or to make up lost time have given rise to a considerable amount of night flying, and in the absence of proper lighting, the pilots of air liners have to accept serious risks. Some of the air ports, notably, Karachi, are most inadequately supplied with administrative and control buildings.

The Government of India have been forced to the conclusion that the development of ground organisation should be accelerated and in view of the difficulty that funds are not yet available from revenue in sufficient amounts, have obtained the agreement of the Secretary of State to provide funds for the purpose from capital.

The proposal involves non-recurrent expenditure of Rs. 92,57,000 spread over a period of about three years classified as follows:—

Aviation	Rs. 78,73,000
Teleography	Rs. 5,00,000
Post & Telegraph (Wireless)	Rs. 10,21,000

It is suggested that a new scheme be formulated for the purpose of reorganisation of the services of the schemes.—United Press

Muslim Girl's Plea For Social Reform

INTERESTING DEBATES AT ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ALIGARH, August 25.
The students of the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College, at a recent debate held by their Union, are reported to have declared that "social reform must precede political reform." The debate, it transpires, evoked much interest and the various social evils in the Indian society were ruthlessly condemned. Quite a large number of girls took part in the discussion, which lasted for more than four hours and most of them supported the resolution.

TOO MUCH EDUCATION?

"That the world is suffering from too much education," was the strange plea put forward by Mr. R. E. Ramsbotham, the Provost-Chancellor, at a recent debate held under the auspices of the Muslim University Union. The opposition was led by Mr. Hadli Hasan, who with the help of facts and figures appropriately

spiced with wit and humour, dealt a terrific blow to the arguments of Mr. Ramsbotham. The proposition was rejected by a large majority.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.
"That students must take part in politics," was the unanimous verdict of the Aftab Hall Majlis, where the question was debated last night at a well-attended meeting. The most effective speech was that of Mr. Ansarul Haq Harvani, who made an impassioned appeal to the students to take interest in the politics of their country. The history of independence movements in other countries, he said, gave ample proof of the important part played by students in freeing their countries and Indian students too should be prepared to serve their nation in its hour of need. What better education can there be, he asked, for us, students of a slave country, than to fight for the independence of our country?

Cotton Prices Decline On Hedge Selling

CROP REPORTS SLIGHTLY FAVOURABLE

Demand Indifferent Pending Washington News

OPERATORS AWAIT CHANGES IN N. R. A.

Bombay, Aug. 27. On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by reports of rain in the drought section and Southern hedge selling.

Wall Street market was disappointed and details of proposed changes on N.R.A. are not likely to be published for a fortnight. Vague inflation rumour discouraged sellers but there was no inclination to buy.

NEW YORK MARKET
The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with December delivery quoted at 13.46. There were reports of further rains in Texas and Oklahoma and it is now believed that drought is relieved temporarily. This favourable news checked buying while rumour of devaluation of dollars discouraged. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and December delivery reached the highest level of the day 13.47. During the last fifteen minutes there was increased Southern hedge selling. It was reported that A.C.C.A. Brokers were also sellers and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 13 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points at 13.35c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling. There was poor offtake and the market closed at a net decline of 12 points. Spot cotton prices also declined 12 points at 13.30c.

REUTERS WEEKLY REVIEW.
The recent reactions were followed by rallies early in the week on evidences of a firmer technical position and the continuance of the drought, in the West. The Government announcement placing the loan value at 12 cents instead of the anticipated 13 cents brought in some re-selling, while some selling on reports of good rains in Arkansas and Oklahoma was also in evidence.

The market later steadied on light offerings which were absorbed by covering and scattered trade and Commission house buying. Business was restricted by various uncertainties, while confidence in general business revival was shaded by the threatened textile strike.

The 12-cent loan is regarded as affording the farmer protection against declines but leaves prices above that figure to be determined by supply and demand. Any increase in the crop estimates or markedly unfavourable business conditions might test the effectiveness of the programme but the availability of the loan is considered likely to increase the confidence of buyers on declines.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a rise of 4 points with January 6.83.

There was renewed outside speculative buying and the market displayed good undertone but the buying met with long liquidation at fixed limits. Weather news were of a mixed character. Rains in the West Belt have brought relief to the cotton crop in drought sections but some operators believe that now rains will not be able to do any good to the crop.

Later on there was increased Bombay and Continental long liquidation which in the absence of any important buying resulted in a decline of 4 points.

Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and the market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.17d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a rise of 2 points with October 6.20, January 5.20 and March 5.20.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a scattered buying for Upper cotton. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one point with spot cotton 2 points up at 8.79. Upper futures closed 3 points higher and spot cotton prices were 5 points up at 7.47d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
A Liverpool firm writes:— "Details are now available of the Egyptian Government's acreage estimate for this year, and show an interesting result. The

long staple varieties, Sakel and Giza 7, show an increase (very large in the latter case), with the result that the aggregate of the long staple varieties is 44.7 per cent. of the total acreage against 37.4 per cent. last year. The Medium and Short staple varieties show a considerable decrease, Ashmouni and Zagora being only 885,547 foddans against 1,010,359 last year. This probably explains a further heavy fall in the relative quotations of Sakel, especially in Alexandria."

RECESSION OVER
Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:— "The market continues to move in a narrow range with no decided trend, operators generally appear to be awaiting developments from Washington."

Details of the proposed changes in the N. R. A. are not being published for a fortnight, meantime the opinion in trade circles is that the recession is about over and a moderate upturn in some directions is probable.

The following is an extract from our Head Office market report dated 15th August:—

COTTON CONSUMPTION
"The consumption of American Cotton in the U. S. A. was about half a million bales less than the previous season. This is largely accounted for by the drastic processing tax on domestic trade. It is evident however that the Government intends to turn its attention to the export trade and for that reason the Second Export and Import Bank, which hitherto has only financed trade with Cuba, has now been instructed to broaden its activities, and will offer long term credits to American exporters (except Russia). These facilities are of great importance to the cotton piece goods trade which has been neglected for many years past."

ACREAGE CHANGE
It has been reported that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration intends to modify the reduction in acreage next year. We are given to understand that the Bankhead Control Bill is to be main in force for at least another year. This does not mean that the acreage will not be increased, but the quantity of bales will be under control and is not to exceed 10,400,000 bales."

PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. December Highest (11-14 a.m.) 13.47-02
N. Y. December Lowest (12 p.m.) 13.35-14
Liverpool January Highest (10-15 a.m.) 6.94-05
Liverpool January Lowest (11-58 a.m.) 6.90-01
Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—
New York—Pretor delay buying; crop conditions slightly more favourable; South offering freely.
Liverpool—European and American situation increasingly difficult judge therefore still unable express opinion soon.
Messrs. Chundal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—
New York—Indifferent demand the absence of developments at Washington. Hedge selling increased at the close.
New York—Consider drought South. West temporarily relieved. Some new trade buying appearing but insufficient to absorb increased hedge selling especially by A.C.C.A. Brokers.
Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from their Liverpool agents:—
1-23 p.m.—Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in West Texas; heavy rains Oklahoma.
5-51 p.m.—Market eased on hedge selling, forecast clearing West.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents:—
Something other than cotton facts will decide cotton prices meantime position no clearer."

INDIAN COTTON
East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a rise of 2 points with October 6.20, January 5.20 and March 5.20.

There was renewed outside speculative buying and the market displayed good undertone but the buying met with long liquidation at fixed limits. Weather news were of a mixed character. Rains in the West Belt have brought relief to the cotton crop in drought sections but some operators believe that now rains will not be able to do any good to the crop.

Later on there was increased Bombay and Continental long liquidation which in the absence of any important buying resulted in a decline of 4 points.

Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and the market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.17d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a rise of 2 points with October 6.20, January 5.20 and March 5.20.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a scattered buying for Upper cotton. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one point with spot cotton 2 points up at 8.79. Upper futures closed 3 points higher and spot cotton prices were 5 points up at 7.47d. per lb.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer Power and Light Com 5
Amer Power and Light Pfd 16
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A 14
Amer Power Power Com 5
Amer Power Power Gold D 53
Amer Power Power 7 per cent P 19
Electric Bond Common 12
Electric Bond 6 1/2 Pfd 38
Electric Bond 6 1/2 per cent Pfd 46
Consolidated Gas 27
Columbia Gas 66
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd. A 66
United Corporation 114
American Tel and Tel 58
Western Union Telgms 25
Radio Corporation 41
Chesapeake and Ohio 45
New York Central 24 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R 15
Erie R R 15
Pennsylvania R R 15
Union Pacific R R 105
Great North Pfd 21
National Distillers 28
Hiram Walker 17
Distillers Seagram 17
Amer Tobacco B 13
Dumont de Nemours 99
Canada Pacific 15
Alaska Juneau 20
U S Rubber 32
Bethlehem Steel 35 7/8
United States Steel 43
American Smelting 39
Noranda Mines 26
Int Nickel of Canada 13 3/8
Anacosta Copper Mining 29
Kennecott Copper 41
Cerro de Pasco Copper 41
International Harvester 21
Ford Motors of Canada 'A' 31 1/2
General Motors 3 1/2
Packard Motor 3 1/2
General Electric 20
St. Oil of N J 17
Phillips Petrol 13
Mid Con. Petroleum 26
Atlantic Refining 15
Plymouth Oil 14
American Radiator 14
Eaton Manufacturing 24 7/8
Chase Bank 340
National City Bank 22
Sun Life of Canada 22
Colonial Coy. of Amer 30
General Foods 19
National Dairy 17
Remington Rand 19
Amer Locomotive 24
Goodyear Tyre 24
Market improved further, in light trading.

COTTON ARRIVALS
Receipts into Bombay 23rd August 3,500.
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-33 2,486,860.
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,523,398.
Decrease -36,538.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Liverpool, Aug. 25.
October 72 7/8+1/8d.
March 74 7/8+1/8d.
May 74 1/4.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: Possibly cloudy, showers probable.
CENTRAL: Partly cloudy to cloudy, probably thundershowers.
WEST: Partly cloudy to cloudy, probably thundershowers. Oklahoma. Cloudy unsettled.

GOLD & SILVER
Bombay, Aug. 27.
The local silver market ruled quiet with a scattered long liquidation but the gold market was firm with an improved enquiry. Shanghai advances were unchanged and in the absence of any buying prices declined. At the opening Shrawan delivery was quoted at Rs. 59/12 and declined to Rs. 59/6. Business for Asio delivery was going on to-day at a premium of Annas four over the present settlement. Gold market was active with a renewed enquiry. Local operators are looking for higher prices and in the absence of any offering prices advanced to Rs. 34/10/3 after opening at Rs. 34/9. The undertone of the market was firm.

Ready silver 59 3/4
Shrawan delivery 59 10 1/2
Bhadra delivery 59 12 0
Asio delivery 59 14 0
Ready gold 34 10 3
Bhadra delivery 34 10 3
Asio delivery 34 11 0

COTTON ARRIVALS
Receipts into Bombay 23rd August 3,500.
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-33 2,486,860.
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,523,398.
Decrease -36,538.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Liverpool, Aug. 25.
October 72 7/8+1/8d.
March 74 7/8+1/8d.
May 74 1/4.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as. to 1/2
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 20
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 110
100 Hukamchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 115
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 106
100 Chandari Bhandari Mills Ltd 100
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 100
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 17
100 Binod Mills Ltd 114
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 40
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12 1/2
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 15
10 Hukamchand Jute Ltd 15
5 Indore Co-operative Industries Ltd 1

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS
INDORE, Aug. 26.
(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman, and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per muni of 6 muni Bengal 20 21
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 19 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 16
Gram Rs. 14 16
Trileed Rs. 30 32
Linseed Rs. 25 23
Moog (Green) Rs. 17 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Linal Rs. 10
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malvi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds 87 20
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 94 srs 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 94 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 9 as. to 1/10
Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/8
Bharwal 7 as. to 1/2
Chandari Brand 7 as

Driving Out Indians From Zanzibar

Ordinances Intended To Safeguard Top-Heavy European Administration

(By C. F. ANDREWS)

The ship on which I was travelling to Bombay stopped at Zanzibar. A wireless message had already reached me from the Indian Association asking me to break my journey in order to help them in their very serious trouble. While it was impossible to do this, I met instead the leaders of the Indian community while the ship anchored and found out from them the difficulties with which they were confronted.

The Acting Resident of Zanzibar, Mr. MacElderry sent a letter on board the steamer asking me to come and discuss the whole matter with him. He asked me also to see Mr. Bartlett, the Controller of Customs who is undertaking the business side of the Government's new adventure, whereby the clove trade will virtually be taken out of Indian hands and be run as a monopoly. Both these officials who are most of all responsible for this new legislation which curtails the rights of Indians in Zanzibar acknowledged quite frankly to me that the ordinances recently passed controlling the clove market and making it impossible for Indians to obtain any free hold of clove estates, would hit the resident Indians very hard and might even reduce their numbers in Zanzibar, because their occupation would be gone. But they were prepared for this, because the clove market on which Zanzibar relied was in a desperate condition.

PLEA OF ARAB INTERESTS.
The Zanzibar Protectorate, they said, was an Arab Sultanate, and they must protect the Arabs at all cost. Only by creating a government monopoly, could things be set right.

"Even at the expense of Indians," I asked pointedly.

This pertinent question remained unanswered. They were determined to go forward at whatever cost.

INDIAN CASE.

One strangely wrong notion seemed to be common place in the official mind of Zanzibar. Indians and Indians only are regarded as foreigners. This appears to be a kind of basic assumption at the back of all their thinking, and it terribly confuses the issue.

Yet the facts are these:—

(1) A large majority of Indians now settled in the island are Zanzibaris by birth. Some have lived there for many generations. These Indians are no more "foreigners" than the Arabs are.

(2) The Indians were invited by the Sultan to come and settle in Zanzibar. They have created and maintained the world clove market.

(3) The majority of Zanzibar Indians are Muslims, and there is a close fraternity between them and the Arabs.

H. H. the Sultan who is now growing old and looked deeply anxious invited me to come and see him. He impressed upon me that he was a friend of the Indians, and that he desired above everything else to have peace in his dominions.

The one reason given again and again by the Government officials in order to justify their hasty legislation was the desperate condition of the clove market and the plight of the Arabs. It was asserted that any remedy less drastic and immediate was useless. It was not possible to have allowed time for discussion. The moratorium was needed at once, because otherwise, all kinds of clever things might have been done by the creditors to force the payment of their debts, if time had been allowed. This was not

convincing; I pointed that the bill might have included a clause giving retrospective effect to its action.

GAMBLING AND NOT BUSINESS.

The Indian answer to the Government was to point to the world economic depression as the real cause of the low prices in the clove market. They stated that to try thus by purely artificial methods to raise the price of cloves was not even business speculation; it was 'gambling.' What was still worse; it was gambling with public money.

OPPOSED TO GOVT. MONOPOLY

Indian merchants further pointed out that already the world depression showed signs of lifting. They have suffered heavy losses during the depression. It was cruelly unfair to cut them out, 'just as the market had begun to recover.' It was surely a better course to let world commerce in cloves have both its rise and fall. Things would right themselves, if only they were allowed to do so. Indians were in no sense opposed to the employment of co-operative methods, but they were strongly opposed to a Government monopoly.

In taking up this position, they undoubtedly have Mr. C. F. Strickland on their side, who carried out in 1932 an economic enquiry at the invitation of the Zanzibar Government. His warning was emphatic, "rationalisation," he reports, "in the sense of an attempt to raise the prices by holding up cloves in the market is a dangerous policy, and will bring loss on every person and institution in Zanzibar that touch it. It will only benefit Zanzibar's competitors."

BRAIN BEHIND IT

The Indian merchants quote this sentence from Mr. Strickland's report with telling effect. Mr. Bartlett on the other hand whose brain is behind this scheme for a Government monopoly points to a rise in the price of cloves in the world market, even in the short time since he was given full control. He is confident that he is on the way to success. At the same time, he acknowledges that his method is likely to cut out many Indians who are now engaged in the clove business as middlemen.

Furthermore, Indians, on their side, point to the extravagant expenditure on the Civil Service, in spite of world depression. They show how the clove industry in Madagascar, which is their rival, is only taxed five per cent export duty, while Zanzibar clove trade is taxed between 30 and 40 per cent in order to maintain this costly civil service. There are 'directors' of agriculture, education, etc., drawing high salaries and pensions, though the Zanzibar Protectorate is only 1620 sq. miles in extent with a population of 235,000 persons.

ALL FOR EUROPEAN STAFF

In this criticism, the Indian argument is simply borne out by Sir Allan Pim's financial report of 1932.

"Zanzibar," he writes, "cannot afford a European staff on this scale. It is only," he adds, "the fatal ease with which the funds have come in from the clove industry which has tempted the administration into these easy and seductive courses." He is referring to the creation of new administrative posts, as seductive and easy course leading to bankruptcy. Figures are quoted, which show that the expenditure derived from revenue works out at seven shillings per head of the population in Tanganyika, while it works out at one pound seventeen shillings per head of the population for Zanzibar.



FROM BEZWADA TO BOMBAY ON FOOT.
Above is a picture of five enthusiastic young men of Andhra who covered a distance of about 600 miles on foot with the intention of serving the ensuing Congress session in Bombay.

Socialism, Humming In Charkha

Mahatma's Message To Gujarat Congress Workers

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.
The first meeting of the newly formed Gujarat Congress Committee was held last evening in the Local Congress House when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was elected President.

Resolutions were passed appreciating the sacrifices of farmers and others who took part in the last Civil Disobedience Movement and hoping that those sacrifices would inspire the people of Gujarat to win full Swaraj.

Mahatma's Message.
Mr. Narhari Parikh who saw Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha gave Gandhi's message to the Congress workers of Gujarat to go to

villages and spread the gospel of Charkha.

The so-called socialism, said Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Narhari Parikh, was not true socialism. The socialism which India could digest was humming in the Charkha.

Congress workers should resuscitate other village industries also and teach the lesson of Satyagrah by service, sacrifice and love. There was love and not hatred towards the opponent in Satyagrah. They were not able to impress on the Government as well as terrorists that Satyagrah was not a weapon against an opponent.—A. P.

TASHI LAMA IN MONGOLIA

His Return To Tibet Is Welcomed By Majority

DARJEELING, August 26.
The latest news among the Tibetan community in Darjeeling concerning the return of the Tashi Lama to Tibet is that this Tibetan pontiff is at present in Mongolia and that plans are being made for his departure from there to Tibet in the 8th Tibetan month, which would be in September or October this year.

It is stated that he will travel overland via Koko nor by what is known as the Changham or northern route. Ordinary people take about a month for the journey but His Holiness with his large retinue will probably travel much slower.

The winter season is the best for travel along this route as the roads are in a better state owing to the excessive cold and absence of rain.

The return of the Tashi Lama to Tibet, it is said, is welcomed by the majority of Tibetans and there is less opposition to the idea, than was expected earlier from the Dalai Lama's party.

It will be remembered that the Tashi Lama left Tibet some years ago owing to differences with the Dalai Lama. Speculation is rife as to how the old difficulties will be solved on the Tashi Lama's return.

The expected incarnation of the Dalai Lama who died some months ago has not yet been declared and the internal situation in Tibet, both politically and ecclesiastically is still very obscure. Whether the return of the Tashi Lama will lead to substantial changes in the relation between Tibet and China is a subject of considerable speculation.

GOVT. AS SOLE ARBITRATOR

Move To Amend Calcutta Municipal Act To Avoid Deadlock

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.
The Government of Bengal propose to amend the Municipal Act in order to give to the Local Government more power to deal with the situation like the deadlock which arose in connection with the last Mayoral Election.

It is proposed that in case, the dispute as to the election of the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government whose decision shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court of Law.

It is also proposed that the Chief Executive Officer shall be empowered to call a meeting of the Corporation in the absence, through death, incapacity, or otherwise of both the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor.

The copy of the proposed amendments is forwarded to the Corporation inviting its suggestions.—United Press.

DR. K. S. BASU DEAD

SIMLA, August 27.

Doctor Kripa Sundar Basu, the Civil Surgeon of Montogomery who came here on leave for rest suddenly died last night due to heart failure.

Sometime ago he was in charge of the Indian Section of the Local Ripon Hospital and was a very popular figure in Indian Social Life. He professed the Brahmo faith and was a very devout member of Simla Brahmo Samaj Executive Committee.

He leaves behind a wife, a son and two daughters who are all here.—United Press.

FOUR PERISH IN FLOOD

Civil Surgeon Shows Great Courage In Rendering Help

AJMER, Aug. 27.
Two men, a woman and a child perished in Anasagar Lake as a result of heavy flooding in Badni canal due to the overflow of the Foyasagar.

The deceased while returning in a tongra from Pushkar pilgrimage were caught in the canal while crossing it and carried by the current into Anasagar where the canal falls.

The horse tonga with all the passengers and the driver perished.

Colonel Thorburn, Civil Surgeon, showed great courage in scouring Anasagar in a boat to render help but was only able to find one corpse. Remaining corpses are reported to have been recovered later.

The overflow of Anasagar decreased in intensity during the night but is still sufficient to cause an alarm especially due to the threatening clouds and continued drizzle.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE ACTED WITHOUT JURISDICTION

Sessions Judge Sets Aside Sentence Of Three Months' R. I.

RANGOON, Aug. 27.

The sentence passed by the District Magistrate of Toungoo on Thakin Hla Maung to undergo three months' simple imprisonment for inscribing scurrilous remarks against the King Emperor on an envelope with an invested stamp, has been set aside on appeal before the District and Sessions Judge who held that there was no complaint before the District Magistrate and that he had acted without jurisdiction in taking cognisance of the case, as the complaint had not been made by order of or under the authority of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs or the Post Master General.

His Honour, however, did not enter an order of acquittal but left it open to the authorities concerned to file a complaint as required by Law to prosecute the appellant if they deemed fit.—United Press.

LAW MEMBER'S SPEECH ON TEMPLE BILL

"Misleading" Report Contradicted

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

With reference to the report by a news agency that the Law Member in his speech on the Temple Entry Bill said that "In the speaker's own province, namely, Bengal, untouchability was rigorous and severely observed," the "United Press" has been authorised by the Law Member to state that the report is incorrect and misleading.

What he said in the Round Table Conference was that untouchability was observed more rigorously between untouchables themselves and as a case on the point he cited the recent event at Jorhat in Assam when at the Temple opening ceremony some untouchables left the place as they found that other untouchables of a class lower than themselves were to take part in the function.—United Press.

The Chhindwara District Congress Committee meeting held on Sunday August 26 elected the office bearers of the Committee with Mr. K. G. Rekhade as President and Messrs. Pandit Rajaram Shubla and Nilkanth Rao Vice-Presidents.

Ramchandraj Breaks His Fast

Yields To Persuasion Of Mahajan And Proposes To See The Mahatma

The good advice given by Mahatma Gandhi to Pandit Ramchandra Sharma Vir to suspend his fast and in the meantime to give an opportunity to the Mangrol Mahajan to negotiate with the Sheikh of Magrol has prevailed and the Pandit broke his fast on Sunday night by taking lime juice before the representatives of the Mangrol Mahajan.

It appears that the representative of the Mangrol Mahajan approached Pandit Ramchandra on Sunday evening and persuaded him to break his fast which he had undertaken as a protest against the firman of the Sheikh of Mangrol removing the long existing ban on cow killing in the State.

Sunday was 23rd day of the Pandit's fast and he had been very weak in health.

The Mangrol Mahajan has undertaken in the meantime to negotiate with the Sheikh, and they hope they will succeed in rescinding the order.

The Pandit may go to see Mahatmaji as soon as he is in a fit condition to travel.

BENGAL TO AMEND MUNICIPAL ACT

Will Remedy Defects In Existing Provisions

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The Bengal Government propose to amend the Municipal Act in order to remedy certain defects and ambiguities in the existing provisions and to obviate the repetition of the deadlock which arose in connection with the last Mayoral election. One of the amendments is to the effect that in case of a dispute in the election of Mayor or Deputy Mayor the matter shall be referred to the Government whose decision shall be final and not be questioned in a court.

It is also proposed to empower the Government to frame rules of business if the Corporation fail to do this in the time fixed by the Government. A copy of the proposed amendments has been forwarded to the Corporation which has been invited to offer any suggestion.—A. P.

DYNAMITE DISCOVERED

RANGOON, Aug. 27.

It is reported from Thaton that 416 sticks of dynamite were recovered by the police from a box found buried in the ground under a pile of firewood when they searched the house of an Indian in the Bihlaing quarter.

An Indian has been arrested.—A. P.

ARMED RAID IN CHITTAGONG

Dacoits Plunder House And Assault Inmates

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 27.

Report of a serious armed dacoity in which property of considerable value was carried away by the raiders has just been received from village Madarsa.

It is stated at dead of night about 40 dacoits armed with deadly weapons fell upon the house of Nutan Chandra De of the village.

They introduced themselves as a search party, and naturally Nutan Chandra took them for police and opened the doors whereupon the members of the gang caught hold of him and tied him to a pillar and began to loot the valuables by breaking open chests and boxes.

Meanwhile Nutan's mother untied her son and he caught hold of a dacoit while leaving with booty, but he was again attacked and severely assaulted with a sharp weapon by the dacoits who freed their companion and took to their heels.

Nutan is said to have recognised several culprits.—United Press.

Sita Ram alias "Bandematra," a Congress worker of the Doaba, who is at present undergoing seven years imprisonment awarded under the Arms Act is reported to be not keeping fit in the Multan Central Jail.

Rs. 1,000 IN PRIZES

What Do They Use Competition

WILL CLOSE TO-MORROW

August 29th

SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY